

**ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF KENTUCKY WITH HABITAT DESCRIPTION**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GNR = Unranked

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNA = Not applicable

GX = Presumed extinct

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S#M = Rank of transient population

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to have extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants, Animals, and Natural Communities of Kentucky
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
	Habitat				E	H	F	X	U
Lichens & Non-Vascular Plants									
	<i>Phaeophyscia leana</i>	Lea's Bog Lichen	E /	G2 / S1?	8	0	0	0	0
	Floodplain forests along the Ohio River, occurs on the trunks of hardwood trees. Occurs in an elevation zone where the spring flood crests average 8 m above the normal pool level of the Smithland Dam.								
Mosses									
	<i>Abietinella abietina</i>	Wire Fern Moss	T /	G4G5 / S2?	3	0	0	0	0
	A calciphile, on dry, exposed rocks, soil, or turf on sand of partially stabilized dunes, among talus at the base of cliffs, or on humus in open coniferous stands.								
	<i>Anomodon rugelii</i>		T /	G5 / S2?	5	0	0	0	0
	On rocks (esp limestone) also commonly on bark at or near the base of trees, less often on rotten logs and stumps (Crum and Anderson 1981).								
	<i>Brachythecium populeum</i>	Matted Feather Moss	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	On rocks (apparently most often acid), sometimes on a thin mantle of soil in woods (Crum and Anderson). In KY, sandstone rocks and bark at base of tree.								
	<i>Bryum cyclophyllum</i>		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	On wet soil at the edge of ditches or among roots of trees subject to inundation (Crum and Anderson). In KY, thin soil on limestone outcrop.								
	<i>Bryum miniatum</i>		E /	G3G4 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	On wet rocks, esp. in or near brooks or on cliffs (Crum and Anderson).								
	<i>Cirriphyllum piliferum</i>		T /	G5 / S2?	5	0	0	0	0
	On soil, humus, and decayed wood, in moist, shady places; Probably a calciphile. In KY, on sandstone, moist soil on forested slope, fallen branches, rotten log (Crum and Anderson).								
	<i>Dicranodontium asperulum</i>		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	2	0	0	0
	On damp or wet, acid rock, especially on cliffs, rarely on thin soil or humus over rock or on bark at the base of trees (Crum and Anderson).								
	<i>Entodon brevisetus</i>		E /	G4? / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	On bark, especially at the base of hardwood trees, also on logs or stumps and rock (Crum and Anderson)								
	<i>Herzogiella turfacea</i>		E /	G4G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	On decayed stumps or logs, occasionally on humus or bark at the base of trees, in moist, coniferous woods (Crum and Anderson).								
	<i>Neckera pennata</i>		T /	G5 / S2?	10	0	0	0	0
	On vertical substances, most commonly on the trunks of trees, sometimes on rock, rarely on logs or stumps, in coniferous forests, often in coves and wind gaps in the mountains (Crum and Anderson). In KY, all in sandstone ravines, usually noted as narrow, on bark.								
	<i>Oncophorus raui</i>		E /	G3 / S1?	4	0	0	0	0
	On damp or wet acid rocks, mostly on cliffs and often near waterfalls in the mountains (Crum and Anderson).								
	<i>Orthotrichum diaphanum</i>		E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	On the bark of hardwood trees (although in Kentucky found on a conifer) in dry areas, rarely on rock.								
	<i>Polytrichum pallidisetum</i>	A Hair Cap Moss	T /	G4 / S2?	7	0	0	0	0
	On soil humus and rocks in moist conditions or hardwood forests.								
	<i>Polytrichum piliferum</i>		E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Dry, sterile, sandy or gravelly soil or rocks in exposed places, often at roadsides or in old fields.								

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Scientific name Habitat	Common name			E	H	F	X	U
<i>Polytrichum strictum</i> On soil or humus (frequently overlying rock), sometimes on stumps, characteristic of banks or sides of trails in rather dry open woods or pastures, only rarely in moist or wet woods (Crum and Anderson).		E /	G4 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Sphagnum quinquefarium</i> In KY, seeping sandstone outcrops.	A Sphagnum Moss	E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Tortula norvegica</i> Calcareous soil and rock and in montane habitats (moist outcrops usually granite).	Tortula	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
Vascular Plants								
<i>Acer spicatum</i> Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations.	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	3	1	2	3	0
<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i> Low, moist woods and slopes and alluvial soils along streams in the Cumberland Plateau.	Blue Monkshood	T /	G4 / S2	3	3	0	0	1
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> Moist to wet limestone seeps. reported on shale, often in association with waterfalls or near travertine deposits..	Southern Maidenhair-fern	T /	G5 / S2	25	2	0	0	0
<i>Adlumia fungosa</i> Cliffs, talus, rocky slopes, rich stream-bottom forests, cool rocky forests (Weakley 1998); well drained sunny openings, rocky and sandy slopes. invasive following fire and logging.	Allegheny-vine	E /	G4 / S1	1	3	3	0	0
<i>Aesculus pavia</i> Swamp forests, usually stagnant (Weakley 1998); rich damp woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); woods and thickets.	Red Buckeye	T /	G5 / S2S3	3	1	0	2	0
<i>Agalinis auriculata</i> Barrens, prairies	Earleaf False Foxglove	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Agalinis obtusifolia</i> Pine thickets and openings on the coastal plain, usually sandy soil (Fernald 1970).	Ten-lobed False Foxglove	E /	G4G5Q / S1	7	1	0	0	0
<i>Agastache scrophulariifolia</i> OPEN WOODS AND WOOD'S EDGES	Purple Giant Hyssop	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Ageratina luciae-brauniae</i> Moist areas near the dripline of sandstone rockhouses.	Lucy Braun's White Snakeroot	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	67	13	4	0	0
<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i> Rich, moist woods, thickets and woodland borders.	Tall Hairy Groovebur	T /	G5 / S1S2	4	2	0	0	0
<i>Amianthium muscitoxicum</i> Sandy soil, lowlands, bogs and open woods. in KY, reported from pine-oak woods and sandstone outcrops.	Fly Poison	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	3	2	0	0	0
<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i> var. <i>gattereri</i> Wet meadows, fields and ditches; also floodplain forests and moist, rich slope forests (Weakley 1998).	Eastern Blue-star	E /	G5T3Q / S2?	3	0	0	0	0
<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i> Open floodplain forests.	Great Angelica	E /	G5 / S1?	0	1	0	0	0

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	<i>Angelica triquinata</i> Hardwood forests on mountain summits, thickets, rocky slopes, roadbanks, stream margins and meadows.	Filmy Angelica	E /	G4 / S1S2	7	1	0	0	0
	<i>Apios priceana</i> Rocky limestone open wooded slopes and floodplain edges among mixed hardwoods.	Price's Potato-bean	E / LT	G2 / S1	9	2	0	2	0
	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i> Dry rocky woods.	Western Hairy Rockcress	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	2	0	0	0
	<i>Arabis perstellata</i> Rocky, wooded slopes on blackish clay loams over limestone or acid limestone cobble.	Braun's Rockcress	T / LE	G2 / S2	43	0	0	5	0
	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> Mesic forests.	Wild Sarsaparilla	E /	G5 / S3?	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Aristida ramosissima</i> DRY PRAIRIES, GLADES, STERILE OR OPEN CLAYEY SOIL.	Branched Three-awn Grass	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Armoracia lacustris</i> Quiet shores or muddy waters of sloughs, cypress swamps, seasonal sloughs, or slow water.	Lakecress	T /	G4? / S1S2	13	0	0	0	0
	<i>Aureolaria patula</i> Canopy openings in mixed hardwood forests on limestone slopes associated with large streams and rivers..	Spreading False Foxglove	S /	G3 / S3	39	0	0	1	0
	<i>Baptisia australis</i> var. <i>minor</i> Glades, barrens, prairie patches and open woodland in Kentucky.	Blue Wild Indigo	S /	G5T5 / S2S3	6	4	0	0	0
	<i>Baptisia bracteata</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i> Prairies and open dry or upland woods; sandhills.	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	55	4	0	2	0
	<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i> Sandhills, pine flatwoods, xeric woodlands, ridges, woodland edges, and roadbanks (Weakley 1998).	Yellow Wild Indigo	T /	G5 / S1S2	16	1	0	0	0
	<i>Bartonia virginica</i> Bogs, swamps, savannas (Weakley 1998); dry or wet acid soil; in KY, mossy seeps.	Yellow Screwstem	T /	G5 / S2	22	1	1	0	0
	<i>Berberis canadensis</i> Limestone woodlands.	American Barberry	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Berchemia scandens</i> Swamps and wet woods, chiefly on the coastal plain (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); also, in mesic to even xeric uplands over calcareous rock or sediment (Weakley 1998)..	Supple-jack	T /	G5 / S1S2	6	0	0	1	0
	<i>Bolboschoenus fluvialis</i> Marshes, standing water, and fresh-tidal or freshwater shores, tolerant of alkali (Weakley 1998); riverbanks.	River Bulrush	E /	G5 / S1S2	4	0	0	1	0
	<i>Botrychium matricariifolium</i> Thickets and rich soils in subacid conditions (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Matricary Grape-fern	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Botrychium oneidense</i> Moist or boggy forests (Weakley 1998); second growth northern hardwood forest, grassy openings at high elevations.	Blunt-lobe Grape-fern	H /	G4Q / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> Prairies and glades	Side-oats Grama	S /	G5 / S3?	16	1	0	0	0

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	<i>Boykinia aconitifolia</i> Streambanks, riverbanks, in crevices in spray cliffs around waterfalls, seepages (Weakley 1998).	Brook Saxifrage	T /	G4 / S2	5	1	0	0	0
	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> Swamps, ponds and quiet streams.	Carolina Fanwort	T /	G3G5 / S2	3	1	0	0	0
	<i>Calamagrostis porteri ssp. insperata</i> In IL, cool, nw and ne-facing, floristically rich, dry-mesic forests. Occurs in oak-hickory forest leaf litter zones to moss and lichen dominated substrates including sphagnum. (from report submitted to ILHP.)	Bent Reedgrass	E / SOMC	G4T3 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	<i>Calamagrostis porteri ssp. porteri</i> Dry rocky woods on mountain summits.	Porter's Reedgrass	T /	G4T4 / S2S3	12	0	1	0	0
	<i>Calamovilfa arcuata</i> <i>Calamovilfa arcuata</i> occurs along sunny, open gravel/cobble bars along rivers which are subject to and maintained by scouring floods. Such areas are sometimes referred to as "scour prairies." These sites are dominated by herbaceous perennials, but often contain dense growth of shrubs including <i>Itea virginica</i>, <i>Cornus amomum</i> </i>, and <i>Alnus serrulata</i>. Stream action appears to create new gravel bars and inhibits shrubby competition. Within this habitat <i>Calamovilfa arcuata</i> roots in the sand between rocks (Keener, 1999, Kral 1983, Oklahoma Biological Survey 1999, Schmalzer and DeSelm 1982). 	Cumberland sandgrass	E /	G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i> Sphagnum bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine (-oak) woods and swamps..	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	10	1	4	0
	<i>Calycanthus floridus var. glaucus</i> Rich mtn woods, hillsides, streambanks.	Eastern Sweetshrub	T /	G5T5 / S2	11	4	0	0	0
	<i>Carex aestivalis</i> Sandstone and acid soils of mountain woods; in KY sandstone cliff faces.	Summer Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	4	1	0	0	0
	<i>Carex alata</i> Generally known from wet soil mostly near the coast (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); marshes (KY)	Broadwing Sedge	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Carex appalachica</i> Dry mesic woodland openings.	Appalachian Sedge	T /	G4 / S2?	7	0	0	0	0
	<i>Carex atlantica ssp. capillacea</i> Bogs and seepages (Weakley 1998); in KY, wooded acid seeps.	Prickly Bog Sedge	E /	G5T5? / S1S2	5	0	0	0	0
	<i>Carex buxbaumii</i> Open wet areas such as wet meadows and bogs.	Brown Bog Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Carex crawei</i> Cedar glades and prairies.	Crawe's Sedge	S /	G5 / S2S3	13	1	0	0	0
	<i>Carex crebriflora</i> Bottomland and other nutrient-rich forests (Weakley 1998); mesic loess bluffs in Western KY.	Coastal Plain Sedge	T /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Carex decomposita</i> Swamps, sinkhole ponds, often on floating logs; also often growing on cypress knees, cypress bases (often at or near water level) (Weakley 1998)..	Epiphytic Sedge	T /	G3 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Carex gigantea</i> Bottomland forests and floodplain swamps; also cypress depressions (Weakley 1998)..	Large Sedge	T /	G4 / S2	2	0	0	0	0

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Habitat								
<i>Carex hystericina</i> SWAMPS, WET MEADOWS, SHORELINES; CALCAREOUS MARSHES (WEAKLEY 1998).	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	7	0	0	0
<i>Carex joorii</i> Wet woods and swamps, seasonal ponds and pond edges.	Cypress-swamp Sedge	E /	G4G5 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex juniperorum</i> Clayey soils over crumbling limestone or shale in open to partially open areas associated with glades or shale barrens.	Juniper Sedge	E /	G3 / S1S2	5	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex leptoneuria</i> Nutrient-rich forests, such as rich, seepy northern hardwood forests (Weakley 1998).	Finely-nerved Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex pellita</i> RICH MEADOWS, SWALES AND SHORES (FERNALD 1970)..	Woolly Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Carex reniformis</i> Shallow water (Jones 2005).	Reniform Sedge	E /	G4? / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex roanensis</i> Mesic forests (Weakley 1998); in KY, wooded south-facing slopes between 3600 and 3800 ft (Jones 2005).	Roan Mountain Sedge	E /	G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex seorsa</i> Alluvial and wet woods (Jones 2005).	Weak Stellate Sedge	S /	G4 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex stipata</i> var. <i>maxima</i> SWAMPY WOODLANDS.	Stalkgrain Sedge	H /	G5T5? / SH	0	3	0	0	0
<i>Carex straminea</i> Swamps and wet meadows.	Straw Sedge	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex tetanica</i> Wet to mesic open areas (Jones 2005)	Rigid Sedge	E /	G4G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Carex tonsa</i> var. <i>rugosperma</i> Dry mesic woodland, prairie.	Umbel-like Sedge	T /	G5 / S2?	5	2	0	0	0
<i>Carya aquatica</i> Bottomlands and floodplain swamps.	Water Hickory	T /	G5 / S2S3	4	2	1	0	0
<i>Carya caroliniae-septentrionalis</i> Dry limestone hills, river bottoms and low inundated woods; Medley lists dry oak-hickory forest on slopes bluffs and knobs.	Southern Shagbark Hickory	T /	G5? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Castanea dentata</i> Acidic upland soils (Gleason and Cronquist); mesic and xeric forests (Weakley 1998).	American Chestnut	E /	G4 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Castanea pumila</i> Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats (Weakley 1998); dry or moist acid soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Allegheny Chinkapin	T /	G5 / S2	8	7	2	1	0
<i>Castilleja coccinea</i> Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 1998); in KY, south-facing limestone slopes.	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	7	0	1	1	0

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	<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i> Sandy or rocky soil, plains, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, associated with sandstone boulder-cobble bars and limestone cobble bars (Medley 1993).	Prairie Redroot	T /	G5 / S2	12	0	2	0	0
	<i>Cheilanthes alabamensis</i> Calcareous bluffs and rocks (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Alabama Lipfern	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
	<i>Cheilanthes feei</i> Calcareous bluffs and rocks (Gleason & Cronquist 1991)..	Fee's Lipfern	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Chelone obliqua</i> var. <i>obliqua</i> Streambanks, swamp forests (Weakley 1998); alluvial swamps, wet woods.	Red Turtlehead	E /	G4T3T4Q / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Chelone obliqua</i> var. <i>speciosa</i> Floodplain and alluvial forests, swamps and sloughs.	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	7	5	0	0	0
	<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i> Rich woods and shaded rocks and in KY on high sandy terraces in mesic woods.	Green-and-gold	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i> Springy or muddy soil, usually in shade (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); springheads, open wooded seeps, seepage banks of spring-fed streams, seasonally wet sandstone rocks, rills, cool wet areas.	American Golden-saxifrage	T /	G5 / S2?	7	0	0	0	0
	<i>Cimicifuga rubifolia</i> Cool mountain woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); mesophytic forest on n facing (?) slopes, river bluffs and ravines.	Appalachian Bugbane	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	6	2	0	0	0
	<i>Circaea alpina</i> Wet ledges in mesophytic forests.	Small Enchanter's Nightshade	S /	G5 / S3	23	0	0	0	0
	<i>Clematis catesbyana</i> ROADSIDES AND DITCHES.	Satin-curles	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Clematis crispa</i> Wet woods, swamps, and slough margins.	Blue Jasmine Leather-flower	T /	G5 / S2	7	2	0	2	0
	<i>Collinsonia verticillata</i> Rich forests, ranging from moist forests to rather dry oak forests (Weakley 1998).	Whorled Horse-balm	E /	G3G4 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Comptonia peregrina</i> Disturbance (fire) mediated. river bars, open woods, clearings and pastures, often on sandy soil.	Sweet-fern	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	2	0	0
	<i>Conradina verticillata</i> Cobble bars in large streams in full sun and along sandy riverbanks.	Cumberland Rosemary	E / LT	G3 / S1	4	0	6	1	0
	<i>Convallaria montana</i> Rocky or dry-mesic mixed hardwood forested slopes.	American Lily-of-the-valley	E /	G4? / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	<i>Corallorhiza maculata</i> Dry - mesic mixed hardwood forest.	Spotted Coralroot	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Coreopsis pubescens</i> Open woods, dry slopes and cliffs and back-edge of boulder-caobble bars near riverbank.	Star Tickseed	S /	G5? / S2S3	19	1	1	0	0

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Habitat									
<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i> Dry rocky woods, and usually associated with rock outcrops, on ridge summits.	Rock Harlequin	S /	G4G5 / S3?	16	2	0	0	0	
<i>Cymophyllus fraserianus</i> Rich mountain woods; cove forests, mostly rather acidic and associated with rhododendron maximum, at moderate elevations (Weakley 1998); in KY, reported along streams at the base of mnt slopes (Medley 1993).	Fraser's Sedge	E /	G4 / S1	6	1	0	0	0	
<i>Cypripedium candidum</i> Calcareous meadows, prairies, glades; in KY, plant generally found at the lower edge of limestone slope glades.	Small White Lady's-slipper	E /	G4 / S1	5	0	0	0	0	
<i>Cypripedium kentuckiense</i> Mesophytic forests on annually inundated floodplains of mid-sized or rarely large streams in sandy alluvium.	Kentucky Lady's-slipper	E / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	22	2	5	0	0	
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	11	2	3	2	0	
<i>Dalea purpurea</i> Prairie patches and cedar glades in limestone regions.	Purple Prairie-clover	S /	G5 / S3?	14	0	0	0	0	
<i>Delphinium carolinianum</i> Dry woods, prairies, sandhills (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); edges of cedar glades.	Carolina Larkspur	T /	G5 / S1S2	8	2	0	3	0	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> Rocky ledges on bluffs.	Tufted Hairgrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0	
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> Dry, open or partially shaded sandy or rocky soil in mesic forests and cracks in sandstone cliffs and cliff bases.	Crinkled Hairgrass	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0	
<i>Dichanthelium boreale</i> Shores, meadows, fields and thickets, open pine woodlands, openings on sandstone ridge tops.	Northern Witchgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0	
<i>Didiplis diandra</i> Shallow waters, margins of sloughs, ponds, and slow streams.	Water-purslane	S /	G5 / S2S3	4	1	0	0	0	
<i>Dodecatheon frenchii</i> Sandstone rockhouses and overhangs.	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	18	5	1	1	0	
<i>Draba cuneifolia</i> Dry rocky or sandy soil, cedar glades incl. disturbed sites.	Wedge-leaf Whitlow-grass	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0	
<i>Drosera brevifolia</i> Damp pine savannas, other wet sandy sites, rarely in seepage over rock outcrops (Weakley 1998); wet ditches and low fields.	Dwarf Sundew	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0	
<i>Drosera intermedia</i> Savannas, ditches, pocosins, margins of pools or streams, often in standing water (Weakley 1998).	Spoon-leaved Sundew	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0	
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> Acidic, organic-rich bogs, swamps, less frequently in moist rocky ravines and rich forests WEAKLEY 1998).	Spinulose Wood Fern	S /	G5 / S3	7	2	4	0	0	
<i>Echinodorus berteroi</i> Ponds, swamps, sloughs and ditches.	Burhead	T /	G5 / S2	7	0	0	0	0	

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	<i>Echinodorus parvulus</i> Sandy shores, low fields.	Dwarf Burhead	E / SOMC	G3Q / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Eleocharis flavescens</i> Streambanks, open wet areas and marshes.	Bright Green Spikerush	S /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i> Ponds, cool waters of spring branches, stream margins, sloughs.	Western Waterweed	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Elymus svensonii</i> Limestone bluffs with shallow rocky soils, especially on rocky slopes and ledges; often found along stream and river corridors. 	Svenson's Wildrye	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	41	0	0	4	0
	<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i> Peaty sites, occurring in the mountains in bogs and fens, in the piedmont (formerly) in bogs, in the fall-line sandhills in burned-out pocosins, in the coastal plain in pocosins, acidic seeps, and peat-burn pools (Weakley 1998).	Tawny Cotton-grass	E /	G5 / S1?	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Eryngium integrifolium</i> Wet pinelands, meadows and savannas.	Blue-flower Coyote-thistle	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Erythronium rostratum</i> Mesic ravine forests.	Yellow Troutlily	S /	G5 / S2S3	21	0	0	0	0
	<i>Eupatorium semiserratum</i> Wet woods and openings.	Small-flower Thoroughwort	E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Eupatorium steelei</i> Gentle slopes of degraded sandstone and shale, openings in canopy of <i>Acer rubrum, Liriodendron, Q. velutina, Q. borealis, Q. alba</i>, above 700 m (2300 ft), esp. found on hilltops and colonizes to roadbanks below.	Steele's Joe-pye-weed	T /	G4 / S2	13	0	0	0	0
	<i>Euphorbia mercurialina</i> Rich soil on wooded slopes of ravines (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); dry-mesic to mesic woods in the mountains.	Mercury Spurge	T /	G4 / S1S2	8	6	0	0	0
	<i>Eurybia hemispherica</i> Dry sandy woods, rock outcrops; also prairies, less commonly in moist, low ground (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Tennessee Aster	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Eurybia radula</i> Bogs, streamsides and other moist places.	Rough-leaved Aster	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Eurybia saxicastellii</i> Thickets in transition from open boulder-cobble bars to adjacent slope forest.	Rockcastle Aster	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1S2	22	0	1	0	0
	<i>Fimbristylis puberula</i> Reported in savannahs, bogs, meadows and prairies, open limestone, chert or sandstone glades; cedar glades on limestone in KY.	Hairy Fimbristylis	T /	G5 / S2	8	0	0	0	0
	<i>Forestiera ligustrina</i> Woods near/on rocky slopes and along streams, in barrens and glades.	Upland Privet	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	11	0	0	0	0
	<i>Gentiana decora</i> Moist woods and openings in canopy on mountain summits.	Showy Gentian	S /	G4? / S3	16	6	1	0	0
	<i>Gentiana flavida</i> Reported in meadows and damp woods; in KY, prairies and open woodlands.	Yellow Gentian	E /	G4 / S1S2	8	1	0	0	0

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	<i>Gentiana puberulenta</i> Dry calcareous prairies (cedar glades), barrens and sandy ridges.	Prairie Gentian	E /	G4G5 / S1	6	3	0	0	0
	<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i> Rivers, swamps and slough margins.	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	4	3	0	0	0
	<i>Glyceria acutiflora</i> Shallow water and wet mucky soils in mountain ponds, wet pastures (Weakley 1998); muddy pools and pond margins.	Sharp-scaled Manna-grass	E /	G5 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Goodyera repens</i> Dry to mesic forests.	Lesser rattlesnake-plantain	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Gratiola pilosa</i> Wet meadows, riverbank seeps, pond margins, pine barrens; also sandy woods, clearings and roadsides (Fernald 1970).	Shaggy Hedgehyssop	T /	G5? / S2	7	1	1	0	0
	<i>Gratiola viscidula</i> Open wetlands, alluvial forests, wet streambanks.	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	9	1	0	0	0
	<i>Gymnopogon ambiguus</i> Dry sandy openings, prairies, glades, barrens, dry woodlands.	Bearded Skeleton-grass	S /	G4 / S2S3	4	0	1	0	0
	<i>Gymnopogon brevifolius</i> Pine savannas, sandhills, dry woodlands (Weakley 1998); sandy or peaty ground, pine barrens on the coastal plain.	Shortleaf Skeleton-grass	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i> Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	8	10	0	1	0
	<i>Hedeoma hispidum</i> Cedar galde, limestone outcrop, strip mine and other disturbed habitat.	Rough Pennyroyal	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Helianthemum bicknellii</i> Prairies, rocky open areas. Dry, sandy soil. Also woodlands and glades (Weakley 1998).	Plains Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	4	0	2	0
	<i>Helianthemum canadense</i> Open oak woods and oak pine woodlands, clearings, barrens, also reported from prairies.	Canada Frostweed	E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Helianthus eggertii</i> Open oak hickory forest on the highland rim in KY; rocky hills and barrens and roadside remnants of this habitat.	Eggert's Sunflower	T /	G3 / S2	39	0	0	1	0
	<i>Helianthus silphioides</i> Low sandy alluvial soils, fallow fields, woodland borders, open dry uplands, thickets and roadsides.	Silphium Sunflower	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Heracleum lanatum</i> RICH DAMP SOIL; IN KY, ROADSIDE ON MOUNTAIN RIDGE.	Cow-parsnip	H /	G5 / SH	0	3	0	0	0
	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i> Quiet waters of ponds and lakes, or streams.	Grassleaf Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S3	8	1	0	0	0
	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i> Sloughs, pond margins and mud flats.	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	10	1	0	1	0
	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> Dry, often sandy places, particularly disturbed sites.	Broad-leaf Golden-aster	T /	G5T5 / S2	3	0	1	0	0

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	<i>Hexastylis contracta</i> Deciduous forests with acidic soil.	Southern Heartleaf	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	6	1	1	0	0
	<i>Hieracium longipilum</i> Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	9	2	0	0	0
	<i>Houstonia serpyllifolia</i> Streambanks, grassy balds, moist forests, seepy rock outcrops, spray cliffs, and moist disturbed areas (Weakley 1998); moist soil in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Michaux's Bluets	E /	G4? / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Hydrocotyle americana</i> Bogs, marshes, seepages, cliffs and ledges where wet by seepage or spray from waterfalls (Weakley 1998); meadows, damp woods.	American Water-pennywort	E /	G5 / S1	2	3	0	0	0
	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i> Mucky shores, ditches, sloughs,	Floating Pennywort	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Hydrolea ovata</i> Swamps and wet woods.	Ovate Fiddleleaf	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
	<i>Hydrolea uniflora</i> Swampy woodlands, pond and slough margins, wet ditches.	One-flower Fiddleleaf	E /	G5 / S1	2	4	1	0	0
	<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i> Moist or wet woods, open wet places.	Eastern Waterleaf	T /	G5 / S2?	3	2	0	0	0
	<i>Hypericum adpressum</i> MARSHES, SHORES, WET MEADOWS, SWALES AND DITCHES.	Creeping St. John's-wort	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
	<i>Hypericum crux-andreae</i> Moist or dry sandy woods, meadows and barrens. Also pine flatwoods (Weakley 1998).	St. Peter's-wort	T /	G5 / S2S3	7	4	0	2	0
	<i>Hypericum pseudomaculatum</i> Oak woodlands, glades, rocky prairies, moist sandy ditches and roadsides (Steyermark 1963).	Large Spotted St. John's-wort	H /	G5? / SH	0	3	0	0	0
	<i>Iris fulva</i> Sloughs, muddy shores and swampy woods and also drainage ditches, roadsides swales.	Copper Iris	E /	G5 / S1	8	0	0	0	0
	<i>Isoetes butleri</i> Shallow depressions and ledges of limestone glades and prairies.	Butler's Quillwort	E /	G4 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Isoetes melanopoda</i> Shallow depressions of sandstone and igneous glades and ledges, margins of ponds and sinkhole ponds, and moist depressions and ditches in sand (Steyermark 1963).	Blackfoot Quillwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Juglans cinerea</i> Mesic wooded ravines and alluvial forests.	White Walnut	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	23	0	0	0	0
	<i>Juncus articulatus</i> Bogs, wet meadows, beaches and shores.	Jointed Rush	S /	G5 / S2S3	8	0	0	0	0
	<i>Juncus filipendulus</i> Wet places in cedar glades.	Ringseed Rush	T /	G5 / S2?	2	1	1	0	0
	<i>Juniperus communis var. depressa</i> Sandy cliff edges and in adjacent pine-oak woodlands (Medley 1993).	Ground Juniper	T /	G5T5 / S2	7	0	0	0	0

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	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i> Dry soils, prairies, sand hills, open woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); sandstone glades.	Prairie Junegrass	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Krigia occidentalis</i> Barrens and rocky woods.	Western Dwarf Dandelion	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Lathyrus palustris</i> Wet meadows, swamps, wet woods; in KY, boulder cobble bars along creeks and rivers, and known from a roadside near a railroad (Medley).	Vetchling Peavine	T /	G5 / S2	7	0	0	0	0
	<i>Lathyrus venosus</i> Dry to mesic slopes, especially in base-rich soils.	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	12	0	0	0	0
	<i>Leavenworthia exigua</i> var. <i>laciniata</i> In full sun on flat-bedded outcrops of Silurian limestone or dolomite in shallow soils of glades, rock outcrops, pastures and lawns.	Kentucky Gladecress	E / C	G4T1T2 / S1S2	55	0	10	17	0
	<i>Leavenworthia torulosa</i> Limestone glades and other thin-soil areas where limestone bedrock is at or near surface, holding water in spring.	Necklace Gladecress	T /	G4 / S2	14	1	0	4	0
	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i> Prairie patches on limestone.	Round-head Bush-clover	S /	G5 / S3	11	2	0	0	0
	<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i> Dry woodland.	Tall Bush-clover	S /	G4? / S3?	3	5	0	0	0
	<i>Lesquerella globosa</i> Calcareous rocks and barrens, wooded cliff edges.	Globe Bladderpod	E / C	G2 / S1	10	9	4	7	0
	<i>Lesquerella lescurii</i> Glades and fields in river floodplains.	Lescur's Bladderpod	H /	G4 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
	<i>Leucothoe recurva</i> Moist areas in mountain woods.	Red-twig Doghobble	E /	G4G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Liatris cylindracea</i> Dry calcareous or siliceous soil, hillside glades, prairie openings.	Slender Blazingstar	T /	G5 / S2S3	4	1	1	0	0
	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i> Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	37	7	2	6	0
	<i>Lilium superbum</i> Moist meadows, moist/wet woods including floodplains and coves	Turk's Cap Lily	T /	G5 / S1S2	12	2	0	0	0
	<i>Limnobium spongia</i> Ponds, bayous, stagnant water.	American Frog's-bit	T /	G4 / S2S3	6	4	0	0	0
	<i>Liparis loeselii</i> Bogs, peaty meadows, and damp or seeping thickets or mesic slopes; has been found on abandoned strip mines (R. Thompson).	Loesel's Twayblade	T /	G5 / S2S3	8	0	1	0	0
	<i>Listera smallii</i> Humus of damp woods and thickets, bogs or shaded, weed-free humus below rhododendron on mountain slopes and stream heads.	Kidney-leaf Twayblade	T /	G4 / S2	6	2	1	0	0
	<i>Lobelia gattingeri</i> Limestone glades and prairies.	Gattinger's Lobelia	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0

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	<i>Lobelia nuttallii</i> Damp to dry sandy soil, wet meadows, sandy swamps.	Nuttall's Lobelia	T /	G4G5 / S2	13	3	2	3	0
	<i>Lonicera dioica</i> var. <i>orientalis</i> Moist woods and thickets, associated with limestone derived soils.	Wild Honeysuckle	E /	G5TNRQ / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Lonicera prolifera</i> Rocky woods and banks.	Grape Honeysuckle	E /	G5 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
	<i>Ludwigia hirtella</i> Pine barrens, savannas, and sandy soil or peaty swamps.	Hairy Ludwigia	E /	G5 / S1	1	3	0	0	0
	<i>Lycopodiella appressa</i> Bogs or sandy banks in acid soils; also savannas (Weakley 1998).	Southern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1	5	2	0	0	0
	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> Open dry woods and rocky places in acid soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, sandstone ridge.	Running Pine	E /	G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Lycopodium inundatum</i> Acid soil of bogs, shores, and meadows, often in seasonally inundated sites (Gleason and Cronquist); in KY, temporary pool of water in mnts.	Northern Bog Clubmoss	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i> Open swamps and wet soils (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); also swamp forests (Weakley 1998).	Swamp Candles	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Magnolia pyramidata</i> DENSE RICH WOODS AND FLOODPLAIN FORESTS.	Pyramid Magnolia	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i> Moist mesophytic woods, mountain and stream terraces, mesic rock faces, and recent clearings.	Wild Lily-of-the-valley	T /	G5 / S2	11	0	2	0	0
	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i> Moist, especially sandy soils of woods, shores, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991)..	Starflower False Solomon's-seal	E /	G5 / S1	5	1	0	0	0
	<i>Malvastrum hispidum</i> Dry open non-wooded areas such as prairies, both limestone and sandstone, glades, edges of bluffs, and barrens, sometimes open alluvial ground in valleys and along gravel bars (Steyermark 1963 in part); in KY, old fields.	Hispid Falsemallow	T /	G3G5 / S2?	6	0	0	0	0
	<i>Marshallia grandiflora</i> Primarily found along the flood-scoured banks of large, high-gradient rivers in Kentucky but also reported from creek banks, bluffs and floodplains elsewhere in its range.	Barbara's Buttons	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	<i>Matelea carolinensis</i> Rich thickets, fence rows, edge of woods.	Carolina Anglepod	E /	G4 / S1?	1	0	0	1	0
	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i> var. <i>latifolium</i> Dry open sandstone ridgetops including dry to dry-mesic second growth woods, road edges and rock outcrops.	American Cowwheat	T /	G5T5 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i> var. <i>pectinatum</i> Sandy soil and barrens on the coastal plain (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); dry sandy pineland and oak scrub (Fernald 1970).	American Cow-wheat	E /	G5T5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Melanthera nivea</i> Floodplains and wet/moist sandy woods including disturbed openings.	Snow Squarestem	S /	G5 / S3?	1	1	0	0	0

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Habitat								
<i>Melanthium virginicum</i> Wet acidic seepages and meadows.	Virginia Bunchflower	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Minuartia cumberlandensis</i> Shaded, fine grain sandy ledges and rockhouses.	Cumberland Sandwort	E / LE	G2G3 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Minuartia glabra</i> Sandstone outcrops associated with mesophytic forest.	Appalachian Sandwort	T /	G4 / S1S2	10	0	0	0	0
<i>Mirabilis albidia</i> Meadows, grassy openings; In KY, sandy banks of Mississippi River and roadsides.	Pale Umbrella-wort	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Monarda punctata</i> Dry sandy soils on or near the coastal plain, weedy in some areas.	Spotted Bee-balm	H /	G5 / SH	0	3	0	0	0
<i>Monotropsis odorata</i> Sandstone ridgetops, chiefly pine woods but also mesophytic woods.	Sweet Pinesap	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	7	3	2	2	0
<i>Muhlenbergia bushii</i> Moist woods.	Bush's Muhly	E /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Muhlenbergia cuspidata</i> Barrens.	Plains Muhly	T /	G4 / S2	14	0	0	0	0
<i>Muhlenbergia glabrifloris</i> Muhlenbergia glabrifloris tends to occur in areas of repeated disturbance. It occurs in two very different habitat types: on dry or baked soils, prairies, gravels, and rocky slopes, generally at the edges of forests; or in wet, bottomland woods and at marsh edges.	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	9	0	0	0	0
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i> Ponds, ditches and sluggish streams.	Broadleaf Water-milfoil	S /	G5 / S3?	1	1	0	0	0
<i>Myriophyllum pinnatum</i> PEATY OR MUDDY SHORES OR IN SHALLOW WATERS.	Cutleaf Water-milfoil	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Najas gracillima</i> Muddy or sandy ponds and shores.	Thread-like Naiad	S /	G5? / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Nemophila aphylla</i> Moist, nutrient-rich floodplain forests (Weakley 1998); mesic woods on loess soils.	Small-flower Baby-blue-eyes	T /	G5 / S2?	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Nestronia umbellula</i> Rocky subxeric mesophytic forest.	Conjurer's-nut	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Oclemena acuminata</i> Moist sand in mesophytic forest, wet openings along stream on dip slope.	Whorled Aster	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Oenothera linifolia</i> Rock ledges and sandy barrens (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); prairies, and dry slopes; in KY, on thin limestone soil in open fields and barrens.	Thread-leaf Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	4	1	0	1	0
<i>Oenothera perennis</i> Dry to moist open ground, open woods, fields, and meadows.	Small Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	3	3	1	1	0

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Taxonomic Group	Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
					E	H	F	X	U
	<i>Oenothera triloba</i> Dry woods, barrens, and prairies, often calcareous; in KY, glades, dry limestone soil, rock outcrops in fields.	Stemless Evening-primrose	T /	G4 / S1S2	5	1	0	1	0
	<i>Oldenlandia uniflora</i> Moist sandy soils, swampy ground, shallow water and mud flats of sloughs and reservoirs, and along creeks.	Clustered Bluets	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Onosmodium hispidissimum</i> Dry calcareous rocky or gravelly prairies, banks, glades, dry hills, woods, fields.	Hairy False Gromwell	E /	G4G5T4 / S1	2	3	0	0	0
	<i>Onosmodium occidentale</i> Sandy, gravelly, or rocky prairies, glades, and open woods.	Western False Gromwell	E /	G4? / S1	2	1	0	0	0
	<i>Orontium aquaticum</i> Swamps and shallow water, chiefly on coastal plain; also peaty and stagnant water, streambeds in the piedmont, and bogs and swamps in the mountains (Weakley 1998).	Golden Club	T /	G5 / S2	22	2	3	0	0
	<i>Parnassia asarifolia</i> Streambanks and springy or boggy soil, chiefly in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); bogs, wet woods, rocky banks (Fernald 1970).	Kidneyleaf Grass-of-parnassus	E /	G4 / S1	5	1	0	1	0
	<i>Parnassia grandifolia</i> Wet calcareous soil in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); herbaceous seepage areas.	Large-leaved Grass-of-parnassus	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
	<i>Paronychia argyrocoma</i> Rocky slopes, ridges, and ledges at high altitudes.	Silverling	E /	G4 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Paxistima canbyi</i> Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	18	0	2	0	0
	<i>Perideridia americana</i> Low grounds, prairies, and rich woods.	Eastern Yampah	T /	G4 / S2	9	0	1	0	0
	<i>Phacelia ranunculacea</i> Alluvial and rich slope forests, often associated with loess soils.	Blue Scorpion-weed	S /	G4 / S3	7	0	0	0	0
	<i>Philadelphus inodorus</i> Limestone bluffs/rocky slopes, streambanks, and river bluffs; also rich forests and woodlands (Weakley 1998).	Mock Orange	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	12	0	0	0	0
	<i>Phlox bifida ssp. bifida</i> Dry sandy soil on wooded slopes and rock ledges.	Cleft Phlox	T /	G5?T5? / S1S2	0	0	0	1	0
	<i>Phlox bifida ssp. stellaria</i> Dry cliffs, bluffs, sandhills, dunes, dry sandy soil and rock ledges, cedar glades.	Starry-cleft Phlox	E / SOMC	G5?T3 / S1	8	0	0	0	0
	<i>Platanthera cristata</i> Dry to moist open soil, thickets, woods, and bogs, moist open ephemeral streamheads, pond margins.	Yellow-crested Orchid	T /	G5 / S1S2	12	4	1	0	0
	<i>Platanthera integrilabia</i> Partial shade or open seepage areas both wooded and herbaceous including swamps, floodplain forests, seepage slopes.	White Fringeless Orchid	E / C	G2G3 / S1	8	2	1	2	0
	<i>Platanthera psycodes</i> Wet meadows, damp thickets, alluvial or springy shores, low woods, wet roadsides.	Small Purple-fringed Orchid	E /	G5 / S1	4	2	6	0	0
	<i>Poa saltuensis</i> Dry or rocky woods; also, northern hardwood forests, barrens and glades (Weakley 1998).	Drooping Bluegrass	E /	G5 / S1S2	5	4	0	0	0

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	<i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i> Swiftly flowing water, associated with good water quality.	Threadfoot	S /	G5 / S3	60	6	0	2	0
	<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> Open bogs and wet marshy meadows, grassy seepage slopes.	Rose Pogonia	E /	G5 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
	<i>Polygala cruciata</i> Wet pinelands, savannas, peats, and sands on or near the coastal plain; in KY, swamps, bogs, edge of lowland woods.	Crossleaf Milkwort	E /	G5 / S1	3	3	0	0	0
	<i>Polygala paucifolia</i> Moist rich woods (Cronq.1991)	Gaywings	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Polygala polygama</i> Dry sandy pine-oak woods and openings on mountain ridgetops.	Racemed Milkwort	T /	G5 / S2	10	1	1	0	0
	<i>Polymnia laevigata</i> Deep loess or alluvial soils in light to dense shade of rich mesic wooded slopes possibly associated with large river valleys.	Tennessee Leafcup	E /	G3 / S1S2	2	1	0	0	0
	<i>Pontederia cordata</i> Marshes and shallow water, sloughs, open swamps, and oxbow lakes.	Pickerel-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	4	2	0	0	0
	<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i> Quiet pools along streams.	Large-leaf Pondweed	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i> Calcareous waters of lower gradient streams, lakes, and ponds.	Illinois Pondweed	S /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Potamogeton pulcher</i> Peaty or muddy acid waters or shores, ponds (especially sinkhole), slow streams, and swamps.	Spotted Pondweed	T /	G5 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	<i>Prenanthes alba</i> Open woodlands and thickets.	White Rattlesnake-root	E /	G5 / S1	4	3	0	0	0
	<i>Prenanthes aspera</i> Dry prairies and barrens, limestone glades, dry, open rocky woods. usually in acid soils.	Rough Rattlesnake-root	E /	G4? / S1	4	2	0	2	0
	<i>Prenanthes barbata</i> Prairies.	Barbed Rattlesnake-root	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Prenanthes crepidinea</i> Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	S /	G4 / S3	12	1	0	0	0
	<i>Prosartes maculata</i> Rich mesic forests.	Nodding Mandarin	S /	G3G4 / S3?	8	8	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudognaphalium helleri</i> ssp. <i>micradenium</i> OAK, OAK-PINE, PINE WOODLANDS; ALSO SANDHILLS (WEAKLEY 1998).	Small Rabbit-tobacco	H /	G4G5T3? / SH	0	4	0	0	0
	<i>Psoralidium tenuiflorum</i> Dry prairies, open woods, and rocky banks.	Few-flowered Scurf-pea	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i> Marshes, wet meadows, open wetlands.	Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	6	5	0	0	0

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	<i>Ptilimnium costatum</i> Swamps and wet woods.	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	H /	G4 / SH	0	10	0	1	0
	<i>Ptilimnium nuttallii</i> Damp prairies, glades, and shores, wet soil.	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G5? / S1S2	6	1	0	0	0
	<i>Quercus nigra</i> Damp or wet soil.	Water Oak	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Quercus texana</i> Bottomland hardwood swamps.	Nuttall's Oak	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Ranunculus ambigens</i> Sloughs, swamps and pond margins.	Waterplantain Spearwort	S /	G4 / S3	0	1	0	1	0
	<i>Rhododendron canescens</i> Savannas and moist woods on the coastal plain, swamp forests and stream banks.	Hoary Azalea	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	1	0	0
	<i>Rhynchosia tomentosa</i> Xeric woodlands and forests, sandhills, edges, open areas (Weakley 1998); barrens; in KY, reported near a seepage swamp.	Hairy Snoutbean	E /	G5 / S1S2	6	1	0	0	0
	<i>Rhynchospora macrostachya</i> Marshes, swamps, upland depression ponds, other wetlands (Weakley 1998).. in KY, mud at edge of sinkhole pond.	Tall Beaked-rush	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Rhynchospora recognita</i> Open wet soils.	Globe Beaked-rush	S /	G5? / S3	15	1	1	0	0
	<i>Ribes americanum</i> Mesic slope forests.	Eastern Black Currant	T /	G5 / S2?	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Rubus canadensis</i> Forests, woodlands, grassy balds (Weakley 1998); woodland edges and openings.	Smooth Blackberry	E /	G5 / S1?	1	3	0	0	0
	<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i> Prairies and low grounds such as open stream terrace woodlands.	Sweet Coneflower	E /	G5 / S1	5	1	0	0	0
	<i>Sabatia campanulata</i> Salt or brackish marshes, deep sands and peat. also pinelands, swamps, and meadows.	Slender Marsh Pink	E /	G5 / S1	4	2	0	0	0
	<i>Sagina fontinalis</i> On permanently wet limestone cliffs or ledges above or along streams in full sun or light shade.	Water Stitchwort	E /	G3 / S1S2	9	0	1	3	0
	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> Swamps, mud, or shallow water of lakeshores, ponds & sloughs.	Grassleaf Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i> Pond and slough margins.	Delta Arrowhead	T /	G5 / S2?	1	1	0	0	0
	<i>Sagittaria rigida</i> Swamps and ponds in shallow water.	Sessile-fruited Arrowhead	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i> ALLUVIAL SOILS IN FLOODPLAIN SWAMPS, USUALLY NEAR WATER.	Peach-leaved Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	2	0	0	0

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	<i>Salix discolor</i> DAMP THICKETS OR SHORES, OFTEN IN SWAMPS; IN KY, (NON-CALCAREOUS?) STREAMSIDES (J. CAMPBELL).	Pussy Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	0	0	2	0
	<i>Salvia urticifolia</i> Woods, thickets and glades.	Nettle-leaf Sage	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sambucus racemosa ssp. pubens</i> Edges and openings in rich woods.	Red Elderberry	E /	G5T4T5 / S1S2	3	1	0	2	0
	<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i> Marshes, wet meadows, and damp prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); also fens and spray zones around waterfalls (Weakley 1998); peaty or boggy soils; in KY, found on moist exposed rocky sandstone ledge.	Canada Burnet	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Saxifraga michauxii</i> Moist or wet ledges and rocky woods in the mountains (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Michaux's Saxifrage	T /	G4G5 / S2	8	0	0	0	0
	<i>Saxifraga micranthidifolia</i> Wet banks and rocks in mountain streams.	Lettuce-leaf Saxifrage	E /	G5 / S1	4	1	0	0	0
	<i>Schisandra glabra</i> Mesic wooded slopes.	Bay Starvine	E /	G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Schizachne purpurascens</i> Dry outcrops along limestone cliff lines along large streams and rivers.	Purple Oat	T /	G5 / S2	10	0	1	0	0
	<i>Schoenoplectus hallii</i> Naturally associated with littoral zones of ponds but also seasonally wet depressions that may be heavily disturbed.	Hall's Bulrush	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Schwalbea americana</i> Edges (usually) of moist to dry pinelands, oak woods, or clearings (Fernald 1970); moist sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Chaffseed	H / LE	G2G3 / SH	0	0	0	3	0
	<i>Scirpus expansus</i> Swamps, bogs and streamsides.	Woodland Beakrush	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Scleria ciliata</i> Acid soils of sandstone, chert substrate in openings of glades & rocky open woods.	Fringed Nutrush	E /	G5 / S2	4	1	0	1	0
	<i>Scutellaria arguta</i> Mesic wooded slopes with white oak and yellow poplar.	Hairy Skullcap	E /	G1?Q / S1S2	0	0	1	0	0
	<i>Scutellaria saxatilis</i> Rocky mixed mesophytic woods, talus slopes, and bluffs, usually sandstone substrate.	Rock Skullcap	T /	G3 / S2S3	6	3	0	0	0
	<i>Sedum telephioides</i> Cliffs and knobs, dry rock ledges and cliff in mts.	Allegheny Stonecrop	T /	G4 / S2	1	1	2	0	0
	<i>Sida hermaphrodita</i> Loose sandy or rocky soil in open areas resulting from flooding along riverbanks, floodplains.	Virginia Mallow	T /	G3 / S2S3	3	0	6	0	0
	<i>Silene ovata</i> Dry - mesic forest, mountain summits. In IL found in calcareous sandstone woods, exposures on the side of slopes below a cap of sandstone.	Ovate Catchfly	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	4	6	0	2	0

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	<i>Silene regia</i> Dry woods, barrens and prairies, and on KY roadsides.	Royal Catchfly	E /	G3 / S1	5	1	1	4	0
	<i>Silphium laciniatum</i> Prairies and barrens.	Compassplant	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Silphium pinnatifidum</i> Barrens and prairies.	Tansy Rosinweed	S /	G3Q / S3	31	0	0	0	0
	<i>Silphium wasiotense</i> Dry-mesic forest, usually somewhat open due to disturbance.	Appalachian Rosinweed	S / SOMC	G3 / S3	35	1	2	0	0
	<i>Solidago albopilosa</i> Sandstone rockhouses and ledges along clifflines.	White-haired Goldenrod	T / LT	G2 / S2	37	0	4	9	0
	<i>Solidago buckleyi</i> Dry to mesic woods.	Buckley's Goldenrod	S /	G4 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
	<i>Solidago curtisii</i> Mountain woods.	Curtis' Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	13	4	0	0	0
	<i>Solidago gracillima</i> Swamps and wet open rocky river banks.	Southern Bog Goldenrod	S /	G4? / S2?	6	0	0	0	0
	<i>Solidago puberula</i> Dry woods.	Downy Goldenrod	S /	G5 / S2	6	3	0	0	0
	<i>Solidago roanensis</i> Forests of mountain summits and openings including roadbanks.	Roan Mountain Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	4	1	1	0	0
	<i>Solidago shortii</i> Glades, wood edges, along old bison trace, old fields, and rock cuts along roads.	Short's Goldenrod	E / LE	G1 / S1	16	0	0	1	0
	<i>Solidago simplex ssp. randii var. racemosa</i> Boulder/cobble river bars.	Rand's Goldenrod	S /	G5T3? / S3	33	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i> Stream and slough margins; also reported in shallow water.	Large Bur-reed	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sphenopholis pensylvanica</i> Swamps and wet woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Swamp Wedgescale	S /	G4 / S1S2	4	1	2	0	0
	<i>Spiraea alba</i> Wet meadows, swamps, and shores (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).	Narrow-leaved Meadow-sweet	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
	<i>Spiraea virginiana</i> Riverbanks and boulder/cobble bars that periodically flood, creating scoured banks.	Virginia Spiraea	T / LT	G2 / S2	19	0	5	0	0
	<i>Spiranthes lucida</i> Bottomland hardwood forests and other wet forests as well as wet grassy openings.	Shining Ladies'-tresses	T /	G5 / S2S3	12	0	3	0	0
	<i>Spiranthes magnicamporum</i> Calcareous soil in prairies, and glades.	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2	23	0	0	0	0

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	<i>Spiranthes ochroleuca</i> Damp (although sometimes seasonally only) acid soil of open woods and grassy openings.	Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2?	1	4	0	0	0
	<i>Spiranthes odorata</i> Swamps and marshes (Weakley 1998); in KY, open herbaceous edge of swamp and a wet pasture but also known from swamps.	Sweetscent Ladies'-tresses	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	2	0	0
	<i>Sporobolus clandestinus</i> Prairies, limestone glades, limestone cliff edges, along railroads.	Rough Dropseed	T /	G5 / S2S3	7	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> Dry open ground, prairies, glades and woodland openings near glades, rocky cliffs.	Northern Dropseed	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Stachys eplingii</i> Dry mountain forests, on mountain ridge summit; also mesic forests, bogs & wet meadows (Weakley 1998).	Epling's Hedgenettle	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Stellaria longifolia</i> Wet woods and meadows.	Longleaf Stitchwort	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Stenanthium gramineum</i> Mesic forests on river bluffs and in seeps and ridgetops, ephemeral streambanks, wet boulder-cobble bars and riverbanks.	Eastern Featherbells	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i> Rich mountain woods.	Rosy Twisted-stalk	E /	G5 / S1	2	4	0	0	0
	<i>Styrax grandifolius</i> Woods, sandy riverbanks and hummocks.	Bigleaf Snowbell	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> Calcareous ledges and woodlands, barrens, and gravels.	Snowberry	E /	G5 / S1	9	0	0	0	0
	<i>Symphyotrichum concolor</i> Dry sandy open oak-pine woods and barrens, and roadsides.	Eastern Silvery Aster	T /	G5 / S2	17	3	1	0	0
	<i>Symphyotrichum drummondii</i> var. <i>texanum</i> BOTTOMLANDS AND OPEN WOODS.	Hairy Heart-leaved Aster	H /	G5T3T4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Symphyotrichum pratense</i> Open dry woods, bluffs, prairies and glades.	Barrens Silky Aster	S /	G4? / S3	20	0	0	0	0
	<i>Symphyotrichum priceae</i> Rocky, gravelly or sandy soil.	White Heath Aster	T /	G3G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Talinum calcaricum</i> Limestone glades.	Limestone Fameflower	E /	G3 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Talinum teretifolium</i> Dry shallow soil that is seasonally wet by seepage, often between vegetation and open rock of flat sandstone glades.	Roundleaf Fameflower	E /	G4 / S1	11	0	0	1	0
	<i>Taxus canadensis</i> Cool mesic streambanks and limestone bluffs.	Canadian Yew	T /	G5 / S2S3	22	0	2	0	0
	<i>Tephrosia spicata</i> Sandy fields, open woods, and barrens.	Spiked Hoary-pea	E /	G4G5 / S1S2	13	2	1	0	0

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	<i>Thaspium pinnatifidum</i> Dry mesic forests with limestone outcropping.	Cutleaf Meadow-parsnip	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	15	1	0	1	0
	<i>Thermopsis mollis</i> Dry wood slopes and ridges.	Soft-haired Thermopsis	E /	G3G4 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> Limestone bluffs and ledges along streams.	Northern White Cedar	T /	G5 / S2S3	22	5	0	0	0
	<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i> Wet forests or thickets such as bottomland hardwood forests but also possible in peaty seepage areas.	Poison Sumac	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Tragia urticifolia</i> Natural rocky openings in dry forests.	Nettle-leaf Noseburn	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Trepocarpus aethusae</i> Margins of swamp forests and sandy river bottoms.	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	32	1	0	0	0
	<i>Trichophorum planifolium</i> Dry oak-hickory woods and clearings. Also in acid soils of sandstone or chert areas (Steyermark 1975). In KY, sandstone slopes, slightly damp (per J. Campbell).	Bashful Bulrush	E /	G4G5 / S1?	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Trichostema setaceum</i> Dry upland woods (oak-hickory), dry-moist old fields, and disturbed areas; also thin soils around rock outcrops and dry sandy soils of the coastal plain (Weakley 1998).	Narrowleaved Bluecurls	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	2	0
	<i>Trientalis borealis</i> Lower somewhat rocky slope of mesophytic forest.	Northern Starflower	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Trifolium reflexum</i> Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	3	10	2	0	0
	<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i> Old trails, traces, and roads; grazed bottomlands, streambanks, lawns, shoals, and cemeteries with native vegetation, prairies, well-drained and mesic soils, and filtered to partial light.	Running Buffalo Clover	T / LE	G3 / S2S3	53	1	6	35	0
	<i>Trillium nivale</i> Mesophytic forests with limestone derived soils, slopes associated with large river systems.	Snow Trillium	E /	G4 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Trillium pusillum</i> This species occurs in two somewhat distinct habitats in Kentucky which probably helps to delimit two varieties (var. ozarkanum and another that has not formally been described). The two habitat types are depression swamps and slopes of thin-canopied oak-hickory forests.	Least Trillium	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	7	1	0	0	0
	<i>Trillium undulatum</i> Mesic ravine forests, upper elevation mesic hemlock forests, seeps in mesic forests and an oak-chesnut forest.	Painted Trillium	T /	G5 / S2	13	4	1	0	0
	<i>Triplasis purpurea</i> DRY (ALMOST PURE) SAND, SANDY RIVERBANKS.	Purple Sandgrass	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Ulmus serotina</i> Upland and mesic forests associated with limestone bluffs and slopes, alluvial forests.	September Elm	S /	G4 / S3	9	0	0	0	0
	<i>Utricularia macrorhiza</i> Deep or shallow quiet waters.	Greater Bladderwort	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0

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					E	H	F	X	U
	<i>Vaccinium erythrocarpum</i> Mesic forests in the mountains.	Southern Mountain Cranberry	E /	G5 / S1?	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Vallisneria americana</i> Shallow quiet waters and shores.	Eelgrass	S /	G5 / S2S3	16	0	0	0	0
	<i>Veratrum parviflorum</i> Moist wooded slopes in the mountains.	Appalachian Bunchflower	E /	G4? / S1	9	1	0	0	0
	<i>Veratrum woodii</i> Rich dry or mesic woods.	Wood's Bunchflower	T /	G5 / S2	7	1	0	0	0
	<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i> Coves to mesic woods at mid-high elevations (Wofford 1989).	Alderleaved Viburnum	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Viburnum molle</i> Rocky dry to somewhat dry woods usually at about mid-slope.	Softleaf Arrowwood	T /	G5 / S3?	18	2	0	0	0
	<i>Viburnum nudum</i> Bottomland hardwood swamps.	Possumhaw	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i> var. <i>rafinesquianum</i> Dry, esp. calcareous woods.	Downy Arrowwood	T /	G5T4T5 / S2	5	3	0	0	0
	<i>Viola septemloba</i> var. <i>egglesonii</i> Calcareous barrens, glades and dry prairies associated with silurean and Mississippian limestones.	Eggleson's Violet	S /	G4 / S3	37	6	2	2	0
	<i>Viola walteri</i> Dry-mesic upland forests often with thin canopies.	Walter's Violet	T /	G4G5 / S2	9	0	0	0	0
	<i>Vitis labrusca</i> Mesic to wet woodland borders.	Northern Fox Grape	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	5	0	1	0
	<i>Vitis rupestris</i> Sandy deposits of rocky river shores.	Sand Grape	T /	G3 / S2	21	0	0	0	0
	<i>Woodsia scopulina</i> ssp. <i>appalachiana</i>	Appalachian Woodsia	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Xyris difformis</i> Wet sands or sandy peats of flatwood pond margins, lakeshores, but more often in alluvial situations; also savannas and roadside ditches (Weakley 1998).	Carolina Yellow-eyed-grass	E /	G5 / S1?	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i> Swamps and stream margins.	Southern Wild Rice	T /	G5 / S1S2	5	1	0	0	0
Gastropods									
	<i>Anguispira rugoderma</i> Found about old logs on the north side of Pine Mountain (Hubricht 1985). Seems most active on the surface during the spring and fall when the weather is relatively cool, but burrows into rotting wood and soil during hot summer and cold winter weather.	Pine Mountain Tigersnail	E /	G2 / S2	13	2	0	0	0
	<i>Antroselates spiralis</i> Found on the undersides of large stones in running water of springs and streams in caves (Hubricht 1963, Burch 1989). Occurs only in base-level cave streams and their spring orifices, and was taken on the undersides of submerged planks and slabs of breakdown in deep water (Lewis 1993a).	Shaggy Cavesnail	S /	G3 / S2	14	0	2	0	0

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					E	H	F	X	U
	<i>Appalachina chillhoweensis</i> Leaf litter, rock piles, or crawling on the ground. Also found on the boles of trees in wet weather (Hubricht 1985). MacGregor (pers comm) indicated it is found in acid woodlands, usually in mature forests on relatively steep slopes along cliffines, or in rock outcrop and/or boulder talus areas.	Queen Crater	S /	G4 / S1S2	8	1	0	0	0
	<i>Fumonelix wetherbyi</i> Under logs and in moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in ravines (Hubricht 1985). In Kentucky, MacGregor (pers comm) found the species on extremely steep, forested slopes adjacent to cliffines, near rock outcrops, or in and around boulder talus.	Clifty Covert	S /	G2G3 / S2	14	3	0	0	0
	<i>Glyphyalinia raderi</i> A calciphile. Probably a burrower. The few specimens collected across its range were found amongst rocks (Hubricht 1985).	Maryland Glyph	S / SOMC	G2 / S1	0	0	0	0	1
	<i>Glyphyalinia rhoadsi</i> Leaf litter in upland woods (Hubricht 1985).	Sculpted Glyph	T /	G5 / S1	9	3	0	0	0
	<i>Helicodiscus notius specus</i> Known only from the total darkness of caves where it feeds on cave cricket guano (Hubricht 1985).	A Snail	T /	G5T2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Helicodiscus punctatellus</i> Caves, where it is a <i>Hadenoeoc</i>sp. guanophile.	Punctate Coil	S /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Leptoxis praerosa</i> Call (1895) indicated that in the Ohio River at the falls it occurred in the greatest profusion where the bottom is clean rock or rock with abundant "confervoid" vegetation.	Onyx Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G5 / S3S4	17	3	0	3	0
	<i>Lioplax sulculosa</i> This species can be found burrowed in clean sandy substrates along flow margin (R. Evans, unpublished observations), large substrates in areas of flow (Clench and Turner, 1955), and muddy reaches of slow-moving streams (Goodrich and van der Schalie, 1944).	Furrowed Lioplax	S /	G5 / S3S4	2	8	0	0	0
	<i>Lithasia armigera</i> Bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (KNPC), sloping rock outcrops with pockets of sand, gravel and mud, partially buried logs, and rock riprap (Sickel 1988).	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	19	5	2	5	0
	<i>Lithasia geniculata</i> Occurs in small to large perennial-flowing Cumberlandian streams with good oxygenation and a bottom substrate of gravel or rocks; found in mid-channel, flowing habitats (Clarke, 1981). Clarke, A.H. 1981. Determination of the precise geographical areas occupied by four endangered species of freshwater mollusks. Final report to the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Snelling, MN. Contract Number 14-16-003-81-019. 61 pp. + appendix.	Ornate Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3Q / S1	3	4	0	0	0
	<i>Lithasia salebroso</i> Large Rivers in western Kentucky, specific habitat unknown in Kentucky.	Muddy Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4Q / S3S4	0	2	0	1	0
	<i>Lithasia verrucosa</i> Observations on the habitat include specimens taken from recently exposed bars and pools with sand, gravel, and rock substrates (Haag and Palmer-Ball, pers comm).	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	16	19	0	0	0
	<i>Mesomphix rugeli</i> Under leaf litter on wooded hillsides or on mountains (Hubricht 1985).	Wrinkled Button	T /	G4 / S2	13	1	0	0	0
	<i>Neohelix dentifera</i> Found under leaf litter and about logs and rocks on wooded mountainsides, often where the soil is quite acid (Hubricht 1985).	Big-tooth Whitelip	T /	G5 / S2	14	1	0	0	0
	<i>Paravitrea lapilla</i> Under moist leaf litter on wooded hillsides and ravines (Hubricht 1985).	Gem Supercoil	T /	G2 / S1	0	3	0	0	0
	<i>Patera panselenus</i> Under rocks and logs on wooded floodplains, hillsides, and ravines (Hubricht 1985).	Virginia Bladetooth	S /	G2 / S1	3	3	0	0	0

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					E	H	F	X	U
	<i>Pilsbryna sp. 1</i> Litter of the higher elevations of Big Black Mountain (Petranka 1982).	A Snail	E /	G1 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
	<i>Pleurocera alveare</i> In Kentucky, this species has been reported from the lower Green and Ohio Rivers, the Cumberland River from above Burnside to the lower portions (Burch, 1989). It can be found on light silt covered rocks and silty pockets among cobble/gravel in lower (non-delta) portions of larger rivers (D. Hayes, Arkansas State University, personal comm April 2008).	Rugged Hornsnail	S / SOMC	G3 / S3S4	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Pleurocera curta</i> medium to large rivers	Shortspire Hornsnail	S / SOMC	G2 / S2	0	3	1	2	0
	<i>Rabdotus dealbatus</i> A calciphile and is found crawling on the ground or on low vegetation in wet weather (Hubricht 1985). Associated with glades.	Whitewashed Rabdotus	T /	G5 / S1S2	7	4	0	0	0
	<i>Rhodacme elatior</i> Specimens were collected in the Red River where the stream was 30 to 50 feet wide, 2.5 to 4 feet deep, flowing over sand, mud, and gravel. Sides of the stream supported good growths of Potamogeton, Carex, Spirogyra, and narrow-leaved cattail (Branson and Batch 1970). This habitat description starkly contrasts with the comments of Basch (1963), who reports the species occurring with Ferrissia rivularis on stones and mussel shells in swift current in medium to large rivers such as the Tennessee or Green River.	Domed Ancyliid	S /	G1 / S1	0	3	0	0	0
	<i>Vertigo bollesiana</i> Found in leaf litter on wooded hillsides and in marshes (Hubricht 1985).	Delicate Vertigo	E /	G4 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Vertigo clappi</i> Found in leaf litter and moss on wooded hillsides (Hubricht 1985).	Cupped Vertigo	E /	G1G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Vitrinizonites latissimus</i> Under leaf litter or crawling on the ground in wet weather. Usually found above 2,000 feet in the mountains, but may occur below 1,000 feet in the outlying hills.	Glassy Grapeskin	T /	G4 / S2	15	0	0	0	0
	<i>Webbhelix multilineata</i> Low, wet places, in marshes, floodplains, meadows, and margins of lakes and ponds, under litter and drift (Hubricht 1985). In Kentucky, apparently it is now confined to the floodplains of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.	Striped Whitelip	T /	G5 / S1S2	12	3	0	0	0
Freshwater Mussels									
	<i>Alasmidonta atropurpurea</i> Medium-size, low to moderate gradient, high quality streams usually in areas of near zero flow. Occupies interstitial spaces within cobble and or boulder substrate where it is usually partly buried in a sand, gravel, and mud mixture (Harker et al. 1980, Call and Parmalee 1981, Gordon No date).	Cumberland Elktoe	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	40	5	0	11	0
	<i>Alasmidonta marginata</i> Occurs in large to medium size streams but more typical of smaller streams (Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Oesch 1984, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914). Sometimes found in lakes connected to rivers. Parmalee (1967) reported the preferred habitat to be small streams with good current sand or gravel bottoms, and depth of several inches to two feet. Buchanan (1980) found this species to be common in gravel and cobble substrate in 2 to 18 inches of water, Neel and Allen (1964) found this species to be more abundant in the mainstream Cumberland River than in small streams.	Elktoe	T / SOMC	G4 / S2	76	29	13	24	0
	<i>Anodontoides denigratus</i> Inhabits sand, silt, mud, and small gravel often near cobble and boulders in pools and runs with slow current in small to medium-sized streams.	Cumberland Papershell	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	23	0	2	9	0
	<i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i> Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water (Stansbery 1966). May become established in wing dams (Nelson and Freitag 1980).	Spectaclecase	E / C	G3 / S1	16	1	14	21	0

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					E	H	F	X	U
	<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>	Fanshell	E / LE	G1Q / S1	116	24	21	32	0
	Medium to large streams and rivers with moderate to strong current in coarse sand and gravel and depth ranging from shallow to deep (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1980, Gordon and Layzer 1989).								
	<i>Dromus dromas</i>	Dromedary Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	0	0	32	0
	Clean, moderate to fast flowing streams and rivers with clean rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Ahlstedt 1982, 1984; Bogan and Parmalee 1983).								
	<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i>	Cumberlandian Combshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	16	2	15	24	0
	Medium to large, clear streams and rivers with clean-swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). Ahlstedt (1984) indicated that E. brevidens remains buried in the substrate except during spawning.								
	<i>Epioblasma capsaeformis</i>	Oyster Mussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	0	0	32	0
	Medium to large rivers in shallow riffles or shoals of rubble, gravel and sand (Wilson and Clark 1914, Neel and Allen 1964, Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon no date). It may live beneath the surface of the substrate during certain times of the year (Gordon no date).								
	<i>Epioblasma florentina walkeri</i>	Tan Riffleshell	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	5	0	0	3	0
	Cumberlandian form that inhabited headwaters and graded into E. florentina (or E. florentina florentina depending upon the authority consulted) in larger rivers (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Ortmann 1924, Stansberry 1970). Probably a riffle and shoal species living in sand and gravel substrates considering associated naiad species (Bogan and Parmalee 1983).								
	<i>Epioblasma obliquata obliquata</i>	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	2	7	0	10	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers in riffles, shoals, and/or deep water in swift current (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Parmalee 1967, Wilson and Clark 1914).								
	<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>	Northern Riffleshell	E / LE	G2T2 / S1	2	13	15	14	0
	Riffles or shoals with current and substrate of sand and/or gravel in small to moderate-size rivers (Clarke 1981, Watters 1987).								
	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	72	24	54	22	0
	Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murraray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.								
	<i>Fusconaia subrotunda</i>	Longsolid	S /	G3 / S3	156	11	23	33	0
	Gravel bars and deep pools in large rivers and large to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Parmalee 1967).								
	<i>Hemistena lata</i>	Cracking Pearlymussel	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	22	0
	Occurs in medium to large rivers in and on gravel shoals with swift current. Burrows deeply into mud, sand, and gravel substrates making this species difficult to collect (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Neel and Allen 1964, Wilson and Clark 1914).								
	<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	19	15	9	28	0
	Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).								
	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	89	22	13	45	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.								
	<i>Lasmigona compressa</i>	Creek Heelsplitter	E /	G5 / S1	6	5	0	2	0
	Generally occurs in creeks, small streams, and headwaters of larger rivers in sand, fine gravel, or mud bottoms, usually in swift water below riffles (Clarke 1981; Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Parmalee 1967; Taylor 1980a, b).								

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					E	H	F	X	U
	<i>Leptodea leptodon</i>	Scaleshell	X / LE	G1G2 / SX	0	0	0	13	0
	Usually found in gravel and cobble substrate, but occasionally from sand. Generally in shallow waters with slow to moderate current (Buchanan 1980). Typically entirely or almost entirely buried in substrate. Call (1900) reported that it occurred in muddy bottoms in medium to large rivers.								
	<i>Lexingtonia dolabelloides</i>	Slabside Pearlymussel	X / C	G2 / SX	0	0	0	2	0
	Coarse sand to heterogenous mixtures of large particle-size in small streams to large rivers with moderate to swift current (Gordon and Layzer 1989).								
	<i>Obovaria retusa</i>	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	8	5	14	45	0
	Large river species that inhabits gravel and sand bars (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Neel and Allen 1964, Stansbery 1976).								
	<i>Pegias fabula</i>	Littlewing Pearlymussel	E / LE	G1 / S1	29	7	5	32	0
	Small to medium-size streams with cool water. Found in pools and riffles on and sometimes buried in sand and gravel substrate or under large rocks (Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Distefano 1984, Harker et al. 1980, Stansbery 1976, Starnes and Starnes 1980, Wilson and Clark 1914).								
	<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	19	5	4	39	0
	Usually found in large rivers in sand and gravel substrates (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Miller, A.C. et al. 1986).								
	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	117	19	10	18	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).								
	<i>Pleurobema clava</i>	Clubshell	E / LE	G2 / S1	10	26	9	61	0
	This species is an inhabitant of small streams and rivers (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944; Ortmann 1919,1925), although in Kentucky it is known from moderately large rivers. Often deeply buried in the substrate and consequently difficult to find (Watters 1987).								
	<i>Pleurobema oviforme</i>	Tennessee Clubshell	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	16	11	19	29	0
	Inhabits small headwater streams and large rivers (e.g., Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers)(Ortmann 1925, Stansbery 1976), but is reported to prefer smaller headwater streams (Ahlstedt 1984). Present in sand/gravel mixtures and occasionally mud in the vicinity of riffles and shoals, generally in shallow water (Gordon and Layzer 1989).								
	<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	36	8	4	32	0
	Medium to large rivers in sand, gravel, and cobble substrates (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Clarke 1981, Neel and Allen 1964).								
	<i>Pleurobema rubrum</i>	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	52	13	9	51	0
	Inhabits medium to large rivers and usually occurs in sand or gravel bottoms in deep waters (Ahlstedt 1984, Murray and Leonard 1962, Parmalee et al. 1982).								
	<i>Potamilus capax</i>	Fat Pocketbook	E / LE	G1G2 / S1	19	5	3	0	0
	Occurs in medium to large-sized rivers often around island and back channels, and sometimes in ditches, in mud (ooze); mixed sand, mud, and clay; or fine silt and mud in flowing water at depths of a few inches up to eight feet (Parmalee 1967, Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987, Cummings and Mayer 1993, Cummings et al. 1990).								
	<i>Potamilus purpuratus</i>	Bleufer	E /	G5 / S1	5	1	0	0	0
	Deep streams with deep mud and fairly quiet pools (Murray and Leonard 1962). In Missouri Bootheel streams, it is found in small to medium gravel with mud occasionally interspersed (Oesch 1984). In the St. Francis River of Arkansas and Missouri, individuals were found in the channel where shifting sand met mud or clay of the banks (Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987). It occurred less commonly in a dredged area on mud flats or sand bars.								
	<i>Ptychobranchus subtentum</i>	Fluted Kidneyshell	E / C	G2 / S1	37	2	12	45	0
	Apparently prefers smaller stream and rivers where it occupies clean swept rubble, gravel, and sand substrates in shallow riffles and shoals with moderate to swift current (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983). Sometimes found buried along sides of boulders and never occurs in standing pools or slack water. Starnes and Bogan (1982) reported this species to be ubiquitous in Little South Fork riffles 10-25 cm deep in all but the swiftest current.								
	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Rabbitsfoot	T / C	G3G4T3 / S2	70	10	16	46	0
	Small to large rivers with sand, gravel, and cobble and moderate to swift current, sometimes in deep water (Parmalee 1967, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).								

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Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	E	H	F	X	U	
Habitat									
<i>Quadrula fragosa</i>	Winged Mapleleaf	X / LE	G1 / SX	0	0	0	10	0	
Apparently inhabits larger streams and rivers. Ortmann (1925) reported that according to his experience, <i>Q. fragosa</i> prefers gravel bars.									
<i>Simpsonaias ambigua</i>	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	43	18	20	3	0	
Often found buried in substrate such as soft mud and/or gravel, and/or under flat stones in shallow water in small streams where the current may be swift (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944).									
<i>Toxolasma lividus</i>	Purple Lilliput	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	33	18	14	32	0	
Small to medium-sized streams (Goodrich and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976, Lauritsen 1987). Parmalee (1967) reported its occurrence on mud but related that sand or fine gravel beds in shallow running water was the preferred habitat.									
<i>Toxolasma texasiensis</i>	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	12	0	1	0	0	
Low gradient streams or sloughs with soft bottoms (i.e., mud or small sand or gravel) and also reservoirs (Parmalee 1967, Cummings and Mayer 1992).									
<i>Villosa fabalis</i>	Rayed Bean	X / C	G2 / SX	0	0	0	15	0	
Occurs in small to medium-size rivers where it lives deeply buried in sand and gravel bound together by the roots of aquatic vegetation (Bogan and Parmalee 1983; Ortmann 1925, 1926; Parmalee 1967; Stansbery 1976). This small mussel is easy to overlook because of the habitat occupied.									
<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	60	56	46	20	0	
Inhabits small to medium-sized rivers, usually in shallow water on a sand/mud/detritus bottom (Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
<i>Villosa ortmanni</i>	Kentucky Creekshell	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	29	9	42	7	0	
Free-flowing, upland rivers that range in size from small (1st order) spring fed streams to the Green River (Cicerello 1994). Many flow permanently, but others sometimes have no flow. Substrates range from cobble and boulder with mixed gravel and sand over bedrock to clayey-mud. Depths range from less than 6 inches to more than 2 meters.									
<i>Villosa trabalis</i>	Cumberland Bean	E / LE	G1 / S1	106	23	43	51	0	
Sand or gravel in small to medium-sized streams with slow to moderate current, but also historically known from bars in the mainstream Cumberland River (Clarke 1981, Bogan and Parmalee 1983).									
<i>Villosa vanuxemensis vanuxemensis</i>	Mountain creekshell	T /	G4T4 / S2	14	1	12	1	0	
Inhabits sand to heterogenous mixtures in and adjacent to shallow riffles and shoals in slow to fast current of small to medium-sized streams (Ahlstedt 1984, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Arachnids									
<i>Belba bulbipedata</i>	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0	
Cave obligate. Specifics unknown, but in general, Oribatid mites are a group of arthropods that have had remarkable evolutionary success with regard to species richness, variety of habitats colonized, life-cycle variation and reproductive patterns. Their often sedentary way of living, combined with a narrow dependence on microhabitats qualify oribatids as potential indicator organisms for air and soil quality. Some species have been shown to be extremely sensitive to air pollutants such as SO2 and NO2. A low metabolic rate may be the driving force for slow development, low fertility, iteroparity and long adult life. Given these life-cycle characteristics, oribatids may be particularly vulnerable to intoxication by persistent contaminants. Work done on heavy metals suggests that the capacity for accumulation differs greatly between species (Lebrun, P.and N.M. Straalen 1995). Experimental and applied acorology Vol 19 (7) July 1995									
<i>Galumna alata</i>	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0	
Cave obligate. Specifics unknown, but in general, Oribatid mites are a group of arthropods that have had remarkable evolutionary success with regard to species richness, variety of habitats colonized, life-cycle variation and reproductive patterns. Their often sedentary way of living, combined with a narrow dependence on microhabitats qualify oribatids as potential indicator organisms for air and soil quality. Some species have been shown to be extremely sensitive to air pollutants such as SO2 and NO2. A low metabolic rate may be the driving force for slow development, low fertility, iteroparity and long adult life. Given these life-cycle characteristics, oribatids may be particularly vulnerable to intoxication by persistent contaminants. Work done on heavy metals suggests that the capacity for accumulation differs greatly between species (Lebrun, P.and N.M. Straalen 1995). Experimental and applied acorology Vol 19 (7) July 1995									

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Taxonomic Group	Scientific name Habitat	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
					E	H	F	X	U
	<i>Hesperonemastoma inops</i> Cave obligate species.	A Cave Obligate Harvestman	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Kleptochthonius attenuatus</i> A cave obligate species. 	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Kleptochthonius cerberus</i> Cave obligate species.	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Kleptochthonius erebicus</i> Cave obligate.	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Kleptochthonius hageni</i> Cave obligate species.	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
	<i>Kleptochthonius hubrichti</i> Cave obligate.	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Kleptochthonius microphthalmus</i> Cave obligate species.	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Macrocheles stygius</i> Cave obligate. Nothing specific known for this species, but in general, Macrochelidae are predatory mesostigmatic mites, many of which occupy specialized and often unstable habitats. Most known species have adapted to life in dung deposits where prey is plentiful and the potential exists for rapid population growth. Phoresy on co-occurring flying insects plays a vital role in assuring niche continuity for macrochelids in these ephemeral substrates (Krantz, G.W. 1998. Reflections on the biology, morphology and ecology of the Macrochelidae. Experimental and applied acrology 1998 Vol 22 (3): 125-137.	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Macrocheles troglodytes</i> Cave obligate. Nothing specific known for this species, but in general, Macrochelidae are predatory mesostigmatic mites, many of which occupy specialized and often unstable habitats. Most known species have adapted to life in dung deposits where prey is plentiful and the potential exists for rapid population growth. Phoresy on co-occurring flying insects plays a vital role in assuring niche continuity for macrochelids in these ephemeral substrates (Krantz, G.W. 1998. Reflections on the biology, morphology and ecology of the Macrochelidae. Experimental and applied acrology 1998 Vol 22 (3): 125-137. 	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Tyrannochthonius hypogeus</i> Apparently a cave obligate species.	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion	S /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Crustaceans									
	<i>Barbicambarus cornutus</i> Lives under or near large, flat cobbles or boulders in streams (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)	Bottlebrush Crayfish	S /	G4 / S2	28	4	0	0	2
	<i>Bryocamptus morrisoni elegans</i> Troglobitic copepod that inhabits pools (Lewis 1993).	A Copepod	T /	G3G4T3T4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Caecidotea barri</i> Found in small subterranean streams and pools	Clifton Cave Isopod	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Cambarellus puer</i> Cypress swamps, streams, and lowlands (drained wetlands) on the Mississippi Alluvial Plain, usually among living or dead vegetation (Page 1985).	Swamp Dwarf Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Cambarellus shufeldtii</i> Inhabits swamps, sloughs, ditches, lakes, ponds, and sluggish streams (Hobbs 1989) on the coastal plain, and may burrow to survive droughts (Page 1985).	Cajun Dwarf Crayfish	S /	G5 / S2	2	4	2	1	0

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	<i>Cambarus bouchardi</i> Highly variable, including boulder runs, silty pools, and vegetation clumps in heavily silted areas from the headwaters to the stream mouth.	Big South Fork Crayfish	E /	G2G3 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Cambarus buntingi</i> Medium to large creeks with clean cobble substrate containing boulders.	Longclaw Crayfish	S /	G4 / S3S4	17	5	0	1	0
	<i>Cambarus friaufi</i> Small streams with substrates ranging from cobble to chert gravel (Taylor and Schuster, 2004)	Hairy Crayfish	S /	G4 / S3S4	5	2	0	0	0
	<i>Cambarus parvoculus</i> Rocky streams (Hobbs 1989) and small headwater creeks, seepages, and springs (Taylor and Schuster, 2005).	Mountain Midget Crayfish	T /	G5 / S2	14	2	0	0	0
	<i>Cambarus veteranus</i> Typically encountered under large flat boulders in riffles and pools of medium creek and rivers (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).	Big Sandy Crayfish	S / SOMC	G3 / S1	2	3	0	0	0
	<i>Gammarus bousfieldi</i> Pools or areas with little current, deep mud-detritus bottoms, and beds of emergent vegetation (Cole and Minckley 1961).	Bousfield's Amphipod	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	3	4	0	0	0
	<i>Macrobrachium ohione</i> Large rivers (Page 1985). Probably associated with aquatic vegetation or organic debris. Barko and Hrabik (2004) found the Ohio Shrimp to be more common in open side channels and main channel borders in the Mississippi River in Missouri.	Ohio Shrimp	E /	G4 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	<i>Orconectes barri</i> Underground streams and pools. <i>Orconectes packardi</i> and <i>Orconectes australis</i> , closely related taxa, were typically found along edges of cave streams. This is likely the same behavior for <i>O. barri</i> .	Cumberland Plateau Cave Crayfish	T /	G2 / S2S3	4	6	0	0	0
	<i>Orconectes bisectus</i> Medium-sized streams (Hobbs 1974,1989). At the type locality (Brushy Fork), specimens were collected from a mud and rubble bottom (Rhoades 1944).	Crittenden Crayfish	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	5	3	0	0	0
	<i>Orconectes burri</i> Small to medium-sized streams with sand and gravel substrates, most commonly in woody debris piles or woody vegetation root masses along stream banks (Taylor and Sabaj 1998; KSNPC, 2008).	Blood River Crayfish	T /	G1 / S2	12	0	0	0	0
	<i>Orconectes inermis inermis</i> Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1989) in cave streams. This species is often found in larger base-level pools where mud and silt substrates predominate (Taylor and Schuster, 2004).	Ghost Crayfish	S /	G5T4 / S3	23	18	1	0	0
	<i>Orconectes jeffersoni</i> Flat cobble and boulder strewn streams; in bedrock streams it is dependent on fissures and cracks. In pools, large substrates are needed. It also uses trash and manmade retaining wall (Couch, personal communication, 2009). One of the overall limiting factors appears to be substrate availability (Z. Couch, personal communication, 2009).	Louisville Crayfish	E / SOMC	G1 / S1	3	10	0	0	0
	<i>Orconectes lancifer</i> Oxbow lakes and streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Page 1985), where it lives among organic debris, usually near bald cypress (Burr and Hobbs 1984).	Shrimp Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	3	5	0	0	0
	<i>Orconectes margorectus</i> Medium-sized creeks ranging from 2 to 10 meters in width (Taylor and Schuster, 2005).	Livingston Crayfish	T /	G2 / S2	5	3	0	0	0
	<i>Orconectes packardi</i> Subterranean streams and pools (Hobbs 1989).	Appalachian Cave Crayfish	T /	G2 / S2S3	6	10	0	0	0
	<i>Orconectes palmeri palmeri</i> Found in swift, debris-filled streams in riffles over mixed sand, mud, and gravel bottoms (Burr and Hobbs 1984; Hobbs, 1989)	Gray-Speckled Crayfish	E /	G5T5 / S1	6	0	0	0	0

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	<i>Orconectes pellucidus</i> Subterranean waters (Hobbs 1976).	Mammoth Cave Crayfish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	17	27	2	0	0
	<i>Orconectes ronaldi</i>	Mud River Crayfish	T /	G3 / S2S3	5	0	0	0	0
	<i>Palaemonias ganteri</i> Large base level stream passages (i.e., lowest level) and associated tributaries characterized by slow flow, coarse to fine grain sand and coarse silt sediments, and abundant quantities of organic material (USFWS 1988).	Mammoth Cave Shrimp	E / LE	G1 / S1	15	0	0	0	0
	<i>Procambarus viaeviridis</i> Cypress swamps and floodplain streams on the coastal plain (Page 1985). Burr and Hobbs (1984) collected specimens from debris-filled pools in Gulf Coastal Plain streams.	Vernal Crayfish	T /	G5 / S1	8	2	0	0	0
	<i>Stygobromus vitreus</i> Small drip and seep pools in caves, but occasionally is found in surface seeps in the Mammoth Cave area (Holsinger 1976).	An Amphipod	S /	G4 / S1	6	1	0	0	0
Diplopods									
	<i>Pseudotremia amphiorax</i> Cave obligate species.	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudotremia carterensis</i> Cave obligate species.	A Cave Obligate Milliped	S /	G2G3 / S1S2	0	3	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudotremia merops</i> Cave obligate species.	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudotremia spira</i> Cave obligate species.	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudotremia unca</i> Cave obligate species.	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Scoterpes copei</i> Cave obligate.	A Cave Obligate Milliped	T /	G1 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
Insects									
	<i>Acroneuria hitchcocki</i> Ramey Creek, specific habitat unknown.	A Perlid Stonefly	T /	G3 / S1S3	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Acroneuria kosztarabi</i> Relatively clean, cobble and boulder-strewn streams.	A Perlid Stonefly	S /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Allocaupnia cunninghami</i> Spring-fed streams in karst habitats.	A Capniid Stonefly	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	1	7	0	0	0
	<i>Amphiagrion saucium</i> Spring-fed bogs or pond margins, sometimes with a deep peat layer are preferred. Also found where seeps with a scattering of sphagnum and algae run over sand (Westfall and May 1996).	Eastern Red Damsel	E /	G5 / S1	3	4	0	0	0
	<i>Arigomphus maxwelli</i> Ponds and slow streams, including swampy bayous, often flowing more than for other pond clubtails (Dunkle 2000).	Bayou Clubtail	T /	G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0

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	<i>Arrhopalites altus</i> Cave-obligate. Known only from Floyd Collins Crystal Cave.	A Cave Obligate Springtail	T /	G2G3 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Arrhopalites bimus</i> Cave obligate.	A Cave Obligate Springtail	T /	G3G4 / S1S3	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Batriasymmodes quisnamus</i> Cave obligate.	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G3G4 / S2S3	0	3	0	0	0
	<i>Batrisodes henroti</i> Cave obligate.	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G2G3 / S2S3	0	6	0	0	0
	<i>Batrisodes hubrichti</i> A cave obligate.	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G1 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Calephelis borealis</i>	Northern Metalmark	T /	G3G4 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Calephelis muticum</i> Wet meadows, marshes and bogs (Opler and Malikul 1992).	Swamp Metalmark	E /	G3 / S1	1	0	3	0	1
	<i>Callophrys irus</i> Edges and fields near woods and scrubs. Feeds on wild indigo and lupine, occasionally blue false indigo and rattlebox (Opler and Malikul 1992).	Frosted Elfin	T /	G3 / S1	1	5	0	0	0
	<i>Calopteryx dimidiata</i> Open, sand-bottomed streams, usually with eel-grass, is the preferred habitat in Florida. Also occasionally found in rivers (Dunkle 1990). They are predators that climb through the vegetation looking for their prey, which is small animals. They overwinter as eggs. 	Sparkling Jewelwing	E /	G5 / S1	2	2	0	0	0
	<i>Celithemis verna</i> PONDS, LAKES, AND RARELY DITCHES AND STREAMS, WITH SPARSE EMERGENT PLANTS OR A MARGINAL ZONE OF GRASSY PLANTS (DUNKLE 1989). USUALLY FOUND AT NEWLY CREATED OR INFERTILE WATERS (DUNKLE 1989), BUT IN KENTUCKY IT HAS BEEN FOUND IN A EUTROPHIC POND.	Double-ringed Pennant	H /	G5 / SH	0	3	0	0	0
	<i>Cheumatopsyche helma</i> RIVERS AND STREAMS (MERRITT AND CUMMINS 1978).	Helma's Net-spinning Caddisfly	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Dannella provonshai</i> STREAMS IN THE OZARK MOUNTAINS AND APPALACHINA PLATEAU (RANDOLPH AND MCCAFFERTY 1998).	An Ephemerellid Mayfly	H /	G3G4 / SH	0	3	0	0	0
	<i>Dryobius sexnotatus</i> Appears to be dependent on climax hardwood forest habitat, where it principally lives on sugar maple and, to a lesser extent, beech and elm (Perry et al. 1974, Schweitzer 1989). Mid June to mid July is when adults are typically found (Mike Bratton, pers comm).	Sixbanded Longhorn Beetle	T / SOMC	GNR / S1	5	2	0	0	2
	<i>Erora laeta</i> Deciduous or mixed woods -- often along dirt roads or open ridgetops (Opler and Malikul 1992).	Early Hairstreak	T /	GU / S1	5	2	0	4	0
	<i>Euphyes dukesi</i> Shaded tupelo swamps in south, partially shaded marshes and ditches in midwest (Opler and Malikul 1992). Feeds on sedges (<i>Carex lacustris</i> and <i>C. hyalinolepis</i>) (L.D. Gibson pers comm). On the Atlantic Coast it also feeds on <i>Carex walteriana</i> (L.D. Gibson pers comm).	Dukes' Skipper	S /	G3 / S1	4	2	0	1	0
	<i>Gomphus hybridus</i> Unknown.	Cocoa Clubtail	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
	<i>Habrophlebiodes celeteria</i> STREAMS IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS (RANDOLPH AND MCCAFFERTY 1998).	A Leptophlebiid Mayfly	H /	G2G4 / SH	0	4	0	0	0

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	<i>Hansonoperla hokolesqua</i> Small streams in the North Fork Triplett Creek and nearby drainages.	A Perlid Stonefly	S /	G2 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
	<i>Litobrancha recurvata</i> Nymphs live in small brooks and streams and burrow in mixtures of silt and sand (Edmunds et al. 1976). McCafferty (pers comm) indicated that it has special habitat requirements such as heavy mud or marl substrate and relatively cool water in depositional areas of small streams.	A Burrowing Mayfly	S /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Lytrosis permagnaria</i> Dry oak, oak-hickory, or scrub, sometimes with southern pines in canopy. May be restricted to old-growth areas (Schweitzer 1989).	A Geometrid Moth	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	4	0	0	0
	<i>Maccaffertium bednariki</i> Slab rubble and gravelly substrates of moderate gradient streams with good water quality.	A Heptageniid Mayfly	S /	G2G4 / S2	4	1	0	0	0
	<i>Manophylax butleri</i> In Kentucky, it is only known along the Pottsville Escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau from rock walls composed of Pennsylvanian age sandstone of the Lee Formation and the Corbin Member, and at elevations ranging from 244-366 m. In general the walls are moist to the touch year round and are usually completely enclosed by vegetation (usually very dense growth of Rhododendron), and consequently relative humidity around the wall is usually greater than 80% (Schuster 1993).	A Limnephilid Caddisfly	S /	G2 / S2	26	0	0	0	0
	<i>Nannothemis bella</i> Bogs, sometimes calcareous fens with some sedge meadows and marl deposits (Dunkle 2000). Adults are often found near the margin of the pond or bog in small pockets of sunshine. Larvae seem to prefer shallow holes near the edge of the water, and have been found in detritus left when high water receded (Weith and Needham 1901).	Elfin Skimmer	E /	G4 / S1S2	1	2	0	0	0
	<i>Nehalennia irene</i> A variety of lentic habitats, especially marshes and sedge fens (Westfall and May 1996).	Sedge Sprite	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	0	1
	<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i> American burying beetles have been found in a variety of habitats, but the preferred habitat may be mature forests. Carrion availability, especially the appropriate physical size of carrion, in a given area is suspected to be more important than vegetational structure and soil types (Raithel 1991), but the soil must be conducive to burying carrion.	American Burying Beetle	X / LE	G2G3 / SX	0	0	0	6	0
	<i>Nixe floweri</i> STREAMS.	A Heptageniid Mayfly	H /	G1G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Ophiogomphus aspersus</i> CLEAR STREAMS WHERE SHALLOW CURRENT RIPPLES OVER SAND (NEEDHAM AND WESTFALL 1954).	Brook Snaketail	H /	G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Ophiogomphus howei</i> Large, clear, swift and clean rivers with gravel and sand bottoms. Apparently, it does not breed downstream of dams. Rarely found in small rivers.	Pygmy Snaketail	T / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	8	3	0	0	0
	<i>Ophiogomphus mainensis</i> Clear, moderately rapid rocky streams and rivers in forest, often where they drain lakes or swamps (Dunkle 2000).	Maine Snaketail	E /	G4 / S1	2	3	0	0	0
	<i>Papaipema beeriana</i> Mesic tallgrass prairie or similar habitat with the foodplant, <i>Liatris</i> spp., present in good numbers.	Blazing Star Stem Borer	E /	G2G3 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Papaipema eryngii</i> Mesic tallgrass prairie. The only known foodplant for the larvae is <i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i> (Bess 1992).	Rattlesnake-master Borer Moth	E /	G1G2 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Papaipema sp. 5</i> Rare Cane Borer Moth	Rare Cane Borer Moth	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	10	0	0	0	0
	<i>Papaipema speciosissima</i> Osmunda Borer Moth	Osmunda Borer Moth	E /	G4 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	<i>Phyciodes batesii</i> MOIST MEADOWS AND PASTURES, DRY ROCKY RIDGES (OPLER 1992).	Tawny Crescent	H / SOMC	G4 / SH	0	2	0	0	0

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	<i>Poanes viator</i>	Broad-winged Skipper	T /	G5 / S1S2	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Polygonia faunus</i>	Green Comma	H /	G5 / SH	0	5	0	0	0
	<i>Polygonia progne</i> UNKNOWN IN KY.	Gray Comma	H /	G4G5 / SH	0	3	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus abditus</i> Caves, microhabitat unknown.	Concealed Cave Beetle	T /	G3 / S2	0	2	1	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus audax</i> Usually caves, unknown if it occurs in non-cave microhabitat. Hypothesized that it may live in smaller interstices inaccessible to humans. During dry periods (fall) the species descends into the cave (Barr 1994a, b).	Bold Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus caecus</i> Subterranean obligate. Most specimens taken close to cave entrance; presumably cold, dry air sinking into the entrance in January prevented favorable areas from being occupied by P. caecus, but in June the flow of air was reversed. (Barr 1994). Wet wood and damp mud (Barr 1995).	Clifton Cave Beetle	T / C	G1 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus calcareus</i> Under rocks on damp silt in areas rich in organic debris (cave rat nest debris, rotting wood, etc.), at least in summer (Barr 1981).	Limestone Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus catoryctos</i> Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud (Barr 1995).	Lesser Adams Cave Beetle	E /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus cnephosus</i> Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks.	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus conditus</i> Cave obligate. Wet rotting wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).	Hidden Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1S2	1	1	2	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus elongatus</i> Cave obligate. Piles of wet, rotting wood, and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).	A Cave Obligate Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	3	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus exoticus</i> Cave obligate. Wet rotting wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).	Exotic Cave Beetle	H / SOMC	G1 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus frigidus</i> Muddy strike gallery from the edge of a temporary pool and under a rock among wet stalactites (Barr 1981).	Icebox Cave Beetle	T / C	G1 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus globiceps</i> Cave obligate. Found beneath damp, rotting boards in Barnes Smith Cave (Barr 1994a).	Round-headed Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus horni</i> Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).	Garman's Cave Beetle	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	1	3	2	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus hypolithos</i> Under rocks at back of entrance room of Old Quarry Cave and in lower of two crawlways (Barr 1981). Abundant cave rat debris was present.	Ashcamp Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus inexpectatus</i> Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).	Surprising Cave Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	1	3	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus major</i> Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).	Beaver Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0

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	<i>Pseudanophthalmus parvus</i> Cave obligate. Tatum Cave under rocks along stream 100-150 ft N of the mouth.	Tatum Cave Beetle	T / C	GH / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus pholeter</i> Cave obligate. Damp, silt floor.	Greater Adams Cave Beetle	E /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus pubescens intrepidus</i> Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G3T3 / S2	0	1	1	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus puteanus</i> Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).	Old Well Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1G2 / S1S2	1	0	2	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus rogersae</i> Cave obligate. A small stream channel intersected by a 10-m dome in the lower end of a section of the cave called "The Emperor's Palace" (Barr 1981). Muddy stream passage in the lower cave level. Specimen was found close to the edge of a near liquid, slow flowing mud. Species might be subhydropilous. (Barr 1994).	Rogers' Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus scholasticus</i> Cave obligate. Upper level of the cave near the entrance (Barr 1981). Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).	Scholarly Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus simulans</i> Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).	Cub Run Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus solivagus</i> Cave obligate. We wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).	A Cave Obligate Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	4	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus tenebrosus</i> Cave obligate. Found in stream crawl under wet rocks.	Stevens Creek Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S1	0	1	1	0	0
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus transfluvialis</i> Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).	A Cave Obligate Beetle	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	4
	<i>Pseudanophthalmus troglodytes</i> Cave obligate. Wet wood and damp mud banks (Barr 1995).	Louisville Cave Beetle	T / C	G1 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	<i>Pseudosinella espanita</i> Cave obligate.	A Cave Obligate Springtail	S /	G1 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
	<i>Raptoheptagenia cruentata</i> Exact habitat is unknown, but it is usually taken by grab or drift samplers, generally in large rivers (Randolph and McCafferty 1998).	A Heptageniid Mayfly	H /	G4 / SH	0	2	0	0	0
	<i>Satyrium favonius ontario</i> <i>S. favonius</i> is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (<i>Quercus marilandica</i>) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>) or dogbane (<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).	Northern Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	10	2	1	1	0
	<i>Soyedina calcareo</i>	A Stonefly	E /	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Speyeria idalia</i> Tall-grass prairie in midwest, but is found in other open grassy situations elsewhere. Damp meadows or pastures with boggy or marshy areas in the east, but dry mountain pastures are also selected in some areas. It is restricted to the Upper Austral and Transition life zones (Opler and Krizek 1984).	Regal Fritillary	H / SOMC	G3 / SH	0	2	0	1	0
	<i>Stylurus notatus</i> Large-river species (Schweitzer 1989).	Elusive Clubtail	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	7	0	0	0

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	<i>Stylurus scudleri</i> Clear forest streams and small rivers with riffles, a slow to rapid current, and a sand/muck bottom (Dunkle 2000).	Zebra Clubtail	E /	G4 / S1	2	2	0	0	1
	<i>Tomocerus missus</i> Cave obligate.	A Cave Obligate Springtail	T /	G4 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Traverella lewisi</i> STREAMS.	A Leptophlebiid Mayfly	H /	G1G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	<i>Tychobythinus hubrichti</i> A cave obligate species.	A Cave Obligate Beetle	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
Fishes									
	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i> Lakes and large rivers with a firm sand/gravel bottom (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	3	11	1	2	0
	<i>Alosa alabamiae</i> Anadromous species that ascends large rivers and tributaries to spawn over coarse sand and gravel swept by moderate current (Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Barkuloo et al. 1993, Etnier and Starnes 1993).	Alabama Shad	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	3	1	0	0	0
	<i>Amblyopsis spelaea</i> Subterranean streams with consolidated mud-rock substrates in shoals and silt-sand substrates in pools (Kuehne 1962, Poulson 1963, Clay 1975, Cooper 1980).	Northern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G4 / S3	21	8	6	0	0
	<i>Ammocrypta clara</i> Medium-sized streams over sand in areas with moderate to little or no current.	Western Sand Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	5	0	0	4	0
	<i>Ammocrypta vivax</i> Sand in medium to large-sized streams with moderate current (Etnier and Starnes 1993).	Scaly Sand Darter	X /	G5 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	<i>Atractosteus spatula</i> Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	12	0	0	0
	<i>Cyprinella camura</i> Clear, small, sand or gravel-bottomed streams with logs or other cover on the Coastal Plain (Burr and Warren 1986). Young may be found in pool margins. Also collected from clear, flowing springs that discharge into Terrapin Creek.	Bluntnose Shiner	E /	G5 / S1	14	1	0	0	0
	<i>Cyprinella venusta</i> Occurs in creeks and small streams of the coastal plain over firm sand and gravel of riffles and raceways, and along undercut banks or among submerged stumps and logs (Burr and Warren 1986). Also, over firm sand or gravel in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers.	Blacktail Shiner	S /	G5 / S3	19	10	0	0	0
	<i>Erimystax insignis</i> Riffles in medium to large, clear, streams with clean gravel or rock substrate (Harris 1980, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).	Blotched Chub	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	6	5	0	11	0
	<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i> Lowland lentic habitats (wetlands and floodplain lakes) with submergent and floating vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	11	9	1	0	0
	<i>Esox niger</i> Coastal Plain wetlands, streams, and vegetated oxbow lake shorelines, and it also tolerates reservoir conditions (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	17	8	0	0	0
	<i>Etheostoma chienense</i> Headwaters and creeks in quiet to gently flowing pools, usually over gravel mixed with sand and under or near cover such as fallen tree branches, undercut banks, or overhanging riparian vegetation (Warren and Burr 1991, Warren et al. 1994).	Relict Darter	E / LE	G1 / S1	20	0	1	0	0

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	<i>Etheostoma cinereum</i> Medium-size rivers with slow to moderate current, usually associated with cover (e.g., boulders, snags, detritus)(Branson and Schuster 1983, Comiskey and Etnier 1972, Saylor 1980, Shepard and Burr 1984, Starnes and Etnier 1980). Most often found in pools or eddies near shore.	Ashy Darter	S / SOMC	G2G3 / S3	78	3	0	6	0
	<i>Etheostoma fusiforme</i> Swamps, sloughs, oxbows, and sluggish streams with soft substrates (e.g., silt and organic debris) and submergent aquatic plant beds (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).	Swamp Darter	E /	G5 / S1	1	1	0	1	0
	<i>Etheostoma lynceum</i> Riffles with moderate current, shifting sand mixed with fine gravel, often associated with well undercut banks and organic material (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). In winter, 0.3-0.6 m deep (pools) with moderate current and tree roots beneath undercut banks were inhabited (Bell and Timmons 1991).	Brighteye Darter	E /	G5 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
	<i>Etheostoma maculatum</i> Inhabits medium to large streams where it occurs among coarse gravel, cobble and boulders in swift riffles and shoals (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Zorach and Raney 1967, Stiles 1972, Burr and Warren 1986, Kessler 1992).	Spotted Darter	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	44	11	0	0	0
	<i>Etheostoma microlepidum</i> Medium to large streams over riffles 0.5 to 0.9 m deep with moderate to swift flow and substrate of gravel and rubble (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).	Smallscale Darter	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	9	0	0	0	0
	<i>Etheostoma parvipinne</i> Small coastal plain streams, springs, and wetlands of low to moderate gradient with sand and gravel bottoms and detritus, vegetation, and undercut banks (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Most common in Terrapin Creek Spring runs.	Goldstripe Darter	E /	G4G5 / S1	6	6	0	0	0
	<i>Etheostoma percnurum</i> Relatively large streams with silt-free rocky pools, generally in the vicinity of riffles (Burr and Eisenhour 1996).	Duskytail Darter	E / LE	G2 / S1	8	0	0	0	0
	<i>Etheostoma proeliare</i> Small to medium-size sluggish streams, oxbows, and wetlands where the bottom is soft and aquatic vegetation abounds (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	20	14	1	1	0
	<i>Etheostoma pyrrhogaster</i> Pools and stream margins over gravel, sand, and organic debris in slow to moderate flow (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Tree roots and undercut banks are used, and adults may inhabit heavily vegetated wetlands.	Firebelly Darter	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	9	0	0	0	0
	<i>Etheostoma susanae</i> Small to moderate-sized streams in pools, shoals, and backwaters with sand, gravel, and cobble/boulder, or bedrock with low to moderate gradient.	Cumberland Darter	E / C	G1G2 / S1	28	8	2	1	0
	<i>Etheostoma swaini</i> Riffles of small to medium-size creeks over gravel or coarse sand containing sticks, logs, and undercut banks (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).	Gulf Darter	E /	G5 / S1	12	4	0	0	0
	<i>Etheostoma tecumsehi</i> Gravel/cobble riffles in relatively small streams.	Shawnee Darter	S / SOMC	G1 / S2S3	9	7	0	0	0
	<i>Fundulus chrysotus</i> Lowland wetlands, sloughs, backwaters, and slow-moving streams with submergent aquatic vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986).	Golden Topminnow	E /	G5 / S1	6	0	0	1	0
	<i>Fundulus dispar</i> Lowland wetlands, sloughs, backwaters, and slow-moving streams with beds of aquatic vegetation (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).	Starhead Topminnow	E /	G4 / S1	3	2	1	1	0

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	<i>Hybognathus hayi</i>	Cypress Minnow	E /	G5 / S1	8	27	0	1	0
	Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas (B.M. Burr, pers comm).								
	<i>Hybognathus placitus</i>	Plains Minnow	S / SOMC	G4 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
	Occurs over sand/silt bottom in areas with current in the main channel of the Mississippi River (Pflieger 1975, Burr and Warren 1986).								
	<i>Hybopsis amnis</i>	Pallid Shiner	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	1	9	0	0	0
	Sandy and silty pools of medium to large rivers (Page and Burr 1991).								
	<i>Ichthyomyzon castaneus</i>	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	8	11	0	0	0
	Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritus (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).								
	<i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i>	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	17	13	0	1	0
	Small to medium-size upland streams where adults live in sand-gravel bottoms of clean riffles and raceways (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991). Ammocoetes require mixed sand, silt, and debris in quiet water.								
	<i>Ichthyomyzon gagei</i>	Southern Brook Lamprey	X /	G5 / SX	0	0	0	1	0
	ADULTS LIVE IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED PERMANENTLY FLOWING STREAMS WITH SAND OR SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS THAT ARE USED FOR SPAWNING (PFLIEGER 1975, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993). AMMOCOETES LIVE IN ORGANIC MATERIAL IN SLACK WATER AREAS.								
	<i>Ichthyomyzon greeleyi</i>	Mountain Brook Lamprey	T /	G3G4 / S2	13	6	0	0	0
	Clean, clear, small to medium-size streams with high gradient and mixed sand and gravel bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in low gradient areas of these streams in sand, mud, and organic debris.								
	<i>Ictiobus niger</i>	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	27	25	0	0	0
	Reservoirs and medium to large rivers with moderate to low gradient and sometime swift current (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Trautman 1981, and Burr and Warren 1986).								
	<i>Lampetra appendix</i>	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	17	13	0	2	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.								
	<i>Lampetra sp. 1</i>	Undescribed Terrapin Creek brook lamprey	E /	GNR / S1	9	0	0	0	0
	<i>Lepomis marginatus</i>	Dollar Sunfish	E /	G5 / S1	29	0	1	1	0
	Inhabits relatively clean spring-fed swamps and lowland streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Burr and Mayden 1979, Walsh and Burr 1981, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Lives in areas with sand or clay overlain with silt and organic debris, often near aquatic vegetation, undercut banks, and overhanging plants.								
	<i>Lepomis miniatus</i>	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	41	12	0	0	0
	Occurs in well-vegetated swamps, sloughs, bottomland lakes, and low gradient streams (Burr and Mayden 1979, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
	<i>Lota lota</i>	Burbot	S /	G5 / S2	7	8	0	0	0
	KENTUCKY SPECIMENS GENERALLY COME FROM MEDIUM TO LARGE-SIZE RIVERS. IN THE NORTH, THEY INHABIT COOL, LARGE, AND DEEP RIVERS AND LAKES (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SCOTT AND CROSSMAN 1973, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981).								
	<i>Macrhybopsis gelida</i>	Sturgeon Chub	E /	G3 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
	Adults inhabit large, turbid rivers where they live in swift, shallow water over sand or gravel bottoms (Smith 1979, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								

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	<i>Macrhybopsis meeki</i>	Sicklefin Chub	E /	G3 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
	Firm sand and/or gravel with some current in the main channel of large, turbid rivers (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Young inhabit silty side channels or backwaters (Burr and Warren 1986).								
	<i>Menidia beryllina</i>	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	20	4	0	0	0
	Schooling surface fish that occurs in the Mississippi River and floodplain lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
	<i>Moxostoma poecilurum</i>	Blacktail Redhorse	E /	G5 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
	Sandy-bottomed pools in Terrapin Creek, and sand and gravel raceways and pools with logs and debris piles in Obion River (Burr and Warren 1986). According to Etnier and Starnes (1993), it also occurs in large rivers and southern reservoirs.								
	<i>Nocomis biguttatus</i>	Hornyhead Chub	S /	G5 / S2	1	4	0	0	0
	Clear pools and areas with moderate current in medium to large-size streams with bottom materials ranging from cobble to sand (Burr and Warren 1986).								
	<i>Notropis albizonatus</i>	Palezone Shiner	E / LE	G1 / S1	33	4	0	1	0
	Flowing pools and runs of upland stream with permanent flow, clear water, and substrates of bedrock, cobble, pebble, and gravel mixed with clean sand. (Branson and Schuster 1982, Burr and Warren 1986, Warren and Burr 1990).								
	<i>Notropis hudsonius</i>	Spottail Shiner	S /	G5 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	Occurs over firm sand along the shoreline of big rivers where rapid current is avoided (Burr and Warren 1986).								
	<i>Notropis maculatus</i>	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	15	10	0	0	0
	Low gradient streams, oxbow lakes, and sloughs in and around cypress knees, marginal vegetation, and accumulations of sticks and detritus (Burr and Page 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
	<i>Notropis sp. 4</i>	Sawfin Shiner	E /	G4 / S1	10	8	0	0	0
	Inhabits flowing pools or raceways with rocky bottoms in clear upland streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
	<i>Noturus exilis</i>	Slender Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	6	3	0	1	0
	This is a benthic fish that inhabits riffles and pools with a substrate of gravel, rubble, and/or slab rocks in streams (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Also occurs in cover along wave-swept margins of reservoirs. Adults live in pools until June and July, when reproduction occurs (Mayden and Burr 1981). Young live in riffles and shallow margins of pools.								
	<i>Noturus hildebrandi</i>	Least Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	Pools and riffles of small streams to large rivers among accumulated debris and logs, along undercut banks, and in bottoms of mixed gravel and sand (Burr and Mayden 1979, Taylor 1969, Mayden and Walsh 1984, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
	<i>Noturus phaeus</i>	Brown Madtom	E /	G4 / S1	6	3	0	0	0
	Riffles and raceways over mixed gravel and sand, and in organic debris piles and tree roots along undercut banks (Taylor 1969; Burr and Mayden 1979; Burr and Warren 1986; Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
	<i>Noturus stigmosus</i>	Northern Madtom	S / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	39	23	0	0	0
	Large streams and rivers in moderate to swift current over gravel and sand, and sometimes debris or pondweed for cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
	<i>Percina macrocephala</i>	Longhead Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	18	37	0	5	0
	Clear, upland streams and rivers with moderate current, over clean substrates, often above and below riffles (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).								
	<i>Percina squamata</i>	Olive Darter	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	11	1	0	0	0
	Prefers upland streams and rivers with high gradient chutes and deep riffles composed of cobble and boulders (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Occasionally in the lower reaches of clean tributaries to rivers (Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Page 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).								
	<i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i>	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	46	23	1	1	0
	Lives in clear, small to moderate-size streams in pools or raceways over clean sand or mixed sand and gravel bottoms.								

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Habitat								
<i>Phenacobius uranops</i>	Stargazing Minnow	S /	G4 / S2S3	30	34	0	1	0
Inhabits medium-size streams to small rivers with high gradient, permanent flow, clear water, and pebble and gravel substrates (Burr and Warren 1986).								
<i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i>	Blackside Dace	T / LT	G2 / S2	205	9	6	8	0
Small upland streams usually in pools that are well shaded by dense riparian vegetation and with cool water (<20 C) much of year. Width ranges from 1 to 4 m with depths to 1 m. Substrates consist of bedrock and rubble with some areas of silty sand. Current is moderate to sluggish. Usually in association with considerable cover (Starnes and Starnes 1981, Starnes and Starnes 1978a,b, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
<i>Platygobio gracilis</i>	Flathead Chub	S / SOMC	G5 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
Large, turbid rivers and their tributaries with swift current over sand, gravel, or silt substrates (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Pallid Sturgeon	E / LE	G2 / S1	3	1	0	0	0
Restricted to the deep, turbid, and swiftly flowing main channel of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers where it usually occurs over firm sand mixed with some gravel and mud (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
<i>Thoburnia atripinnis</i>	Blackfin Sucker	S / SOMC	G2 / S2	8	6	0	0	0
Small streams with clear water, alternating pools and riffles. Associated with slab rock and gravel bottoms, undercut banks, and moderate current (Bailey 1959, Etnier and Starnes 1993, Timmons et al. 1983, Burr and Warren 1986).								
<i>Typhlichthys subterraneus</i>	Southern Cavefish	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S2S3	13	16	0	0	0
Subterranean waters where limestone bedrocks are honeycombed by subsurface drainages. Occurs in cave streams, most frequently over mixed gravel, sand, and mud, or rubble substrates and may occur at springs and wells (Cooper 1980, Cooper and Beiter 1972, Pflieger 1975, Starnes and Etnier 1980, Burr and Warren 1986).								
<i>Umbra limi</i>	Central Mudminnow	T /	G5 / S2S3	32	6	0	1	0
Restricted to dense beds of submergent aquatic vegetation or organic debris piles in spring-fed wetlands, ditches, and the margins of lowland lakes of the Coastal Plain (Burr and Warren 1986).								
Amphibians								
<i>Amphiuma tridactylum</i>	Three-toed Amphiuma	E /	G5 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
The<i> Amphiuma</i> is found in lakes, open spring streams of running water, and streams flowing over calcareous rocks. Also recorded from drainage ditches, bayous, and wooded alluvial swamps (Bishop 1974). Probably only the latter in Kentucky.								
<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis</i>	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	46	44	0	2	0
Confined to running waters of fairly large streams and rivers.								
<i>Eurycea guttolineata</i>	Three-lined Salamander	T /	G5 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
Wooded floodplains with springs and seeps. Adults are captured under debris or in crayfish burrows.								
<i>Hyla avivoca</i>	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	28	1	0	1	0
In Kentucky, the species appears to be restricted to floodplain wetlands, especially those dominated by bald cypress, water tupelo, green ash, and buttonbush.								
<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	Green Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	51	0	0	0	0
FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, PARTICULARLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BUTTONBUSH AND HERBACEOUS EMERGENT VEGETATION.								
<i>Hyla gratiosa</i>	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	65	8	0	0	0
In Kentucky, the species is known from swamps and sinkhole ponds, some of which are situated in pastures, hayfields, and agricultural crop fields.								
<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Gray Treefrog	S /	G5 / S2S3	37	0	0	0	0
Permanent and temporary ponds in semi-open habitats. Native habitat is unknown.								

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					E	H	F	X	U
	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i> A WOODLAND SPECIES THAT OCCURS IN DECIDUOUS AND MIXED FOREST TYPES. ADULTS ARE FOUND UNDER LOGS, ROCKS, BARK, MOSS AND DEBRIS.	Redback Salamander	S /	G5 / S3	26	5	0	0	0
	<i>Plethodon wehrlei</i> The single Kentucky locality is a shale outcrop along a stream.	Wehrle's Salamander	E /	G4 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	<i>Rana areolata circulosa</i> Breeds in ponds in farmland and edge. Remains underground throughout most of the year, using crayfish burrows in moist grasslands and meadows.	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	76	16	5	0	0
	<i>Rana pipiens</i> Breeds in natural and manmade ponds. Otherwise uses moist grassland, meadows and margins.	Northern Leopard Frog	S /	G5 / S3	37	10	1	1	0
Reptiles									
	<i>Apalone mutica mutica</i> Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	24	0	0	0	0
	<i>Chrysemys dorsalis</i> Floodplain sloughs and swamps, manmade ponds. Nests are dug along margins.	Southern Painted Turtle	T /	G5 / S2	10	2	0	0	1
	<i>Clonophis kirtlandii</i> Moist meadows, edges, and open woods; Probably occurred formerly in prairie situations. Spends much of the year underground, using crayfish burrows. Can be found under logs, debris. Many recent records have been made in marginal habitat of suburban and urban areas where populations apparently persist in small tracts and corridors of grassy habitat, many times along small stream or ditch drainages.	Kirtland's Snake	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	21	6	0	0	1
	<i>Elaphe guttata</i> The species is found in virtually all upland situations including prairie, fields, woods, and around settlements and buildings, especially cornfields (Wright and Wright 1957). Apparently they do not occur in bottomlands since these are not included in any references. In KY, the species has been found everywhere from woodlands to cultivated fields, preferring woodland edge and overgrown fence rows. The species often burrows under cover and can be found occasionally under logs, rocks, debris, etc.	Corn Snake	S /	G5 / S3	34	14	0	0	6
	<i>Eumeces anthracinus</i> OPEN WOODLANDS, EDGES.	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	15	6	0	0	0
	<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i> OPEN WOODLANDS, EDGES.	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	16	17	0	0	1
	<i>Farancia abacura reinwardtii</i> Wooded swamps, sloughs.	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	19	6	0	0	1
	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides</i> Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5T5 / S3	8	9	0	0	0
	<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> Floodplain sloughs, backwater areas of larger rivers, impoundments. Seems to prefer muddy substrate with dark retreats including muskrat and beaver dens, logs, or sheltering vegetation.	Alligator Snapping Turtle	T / SOMC	G3G4 / S2	3	5	0	0	0
	<i>Nerodia cyclopion</i> This species inhabits wetlands, usually in quiet, shallow sloughs, swamps, lakes, impoundments, and slow-moving streams, where they bask on emergent logs and banks.	Green Water Snake	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i> Floodplain sloughs, swamps, hardwood forest and adjacent uplands. Seems to do well in KDFWR moist soils management units on Sloughs WMA, Henderson Co. Seems to avoid wetlands impacted by acid mine drainage (Fide H. Bryan).	Copperbelly Water Snake	S / SOMC	G5T3 / S3	70	7	0	3	0

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Taxonomic Group				# of Occurrences					
Scientific name		Common name	Statuses	Ranks	E	H	F	X	U
Habitat									
<i>Nerodia fasciata confluens</i>		Broad-banded Water Snake	E /	G5T5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	Floodplain wetlands, especially large, shallow water areas. Sometimes inhabits sluggish streams, but it more commonly occurs in cypress swamps, marshes and lakes.								
<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus</i>		Eastern Slender Glass Lizard	T /	G5T5 / S2	29	11	0	0	0
	This terrestrial lizard inhabits grassy fields, brushy areas, open woodlands, and seems to prefer drier, upland sites. Likely occurred in native grasslands, and remains most common in barrens type vegetation.								
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus</i>		Northern Pine Snake	T / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	10	13	0	0	8
	The Northern Pine Snake inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.								
<i>Sistrurus miliarius streckeri</i>		Western Pygmy Rattlesnake	T /	G5T5 / S2	1	14	0	0	0
	The Pigmy Rattlesnake seems to occur most frequently in dry woodlands of oak and hickory, sometimes in oak-pine.								
<i>Thamnophis proximus proximus</i>		Western Ribbon Snake	T /	G5T5 / S1S2	6	1	0	0	0
	This species is rarely seen far from water, and it most often inhabits the margins and shrub layers of floodplain sloughs, swamps, and marshes. May also occur in manmade habitat such as ditches through or near suitable natural habitat.								
<i>Thamnophis sauritus sauritus</i>		Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	23	9	1	0	0
	Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.								
Breeding Birds									
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>		Sharp-shinned Hawk	S /	G5 / S3B,S4N	67	1	0	0	0
	Forest and open woodland, coniferous, mixed, or deciduous, primarily in conif. In more northern and mountainous portion of range (B83COM01NA). Migrates through various habitats, mainly along ridges, lakeshores, & coastlines (B83NAT01NA).								
<i>Actitis macularius</i>		Spotted Sandpiper	E /	G5 / S1B	2	1	0	0	0
	Seacoasts and shores of lakes, ponds, and streams, sometimes in marshes; prefers shores with rocks, wood, or debris; also mangrove edges in Caribbean.								
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>		Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	2	1	0	36	2
	Open pine woods with scattered bushes or understory, brushy or overgrown hillsides, overgrown fields with thickets and brambles, grassy orchards.								
<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>		Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	82	5	1	2	0
	Open fields & meadows w/ grass interspersed w/ weeds or shrubby veg., espec. in damp or low-lying areas, adjacent to salt marsh in some areas. In migration & winter also in grassy areas adjacent to pine woods or second-growth woods.								
<i>Anas clypeata</i>		Northern Shoveler	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	Nests occasionally in temporary karst lakes in open agricultural land.								
<i>Anas discors</i>		Blue-winged Teal	T /	G5 / S1S2B	13	1	0	1	0
	Marshes, ponds, sloughs, lakes and sluggish streams. In migration and when not breeding, in both freshwater and brackish situations (B83COM01NA).								
<i>Ardea alba</i>		Great Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	12	0	2	8	0
	Marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, along streams, lakes, and ponds.								
<i>Asio flammeus</i>		Short-eared Owl	E /	G5 / S1B,S2N	2	0	0	0	0
	Open country: Prairie, meadows, tundra, moorlands, marshes, savanna, dunes, fields, open woodland. Roosts by day on ground, on low open perch, under low shrub, or in conifer. Reported from "forest" habitats in HI.								
<i>Asio otus</i>		Long-eared Owl	E /	G5 / S1B,S1S2N	1	0	0	0	0
	Need info.								

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	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper	H /	G5 / SHB	0	2	0	0	0
	GRASSLANDS, ESPECIALLY PRAIRIES, DRY MEADOWS, PASTURES, FIELDS AROUND AIRPORTS, AND (IN ALASKA) SCATTERED WOODLANDS AT TIMBERLINE; VERY RARELY IN MIGRATION ALONG SHORES AND MUDFLATS (B83COM01NA).								
	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	H /	G4 / SHB	0	2	0	3	0
	FRESH WATER BOGS, SWAMPS, WET FIELDS, CATTAIL AND BULRUSH MARSHES, BRACKISH AND SALTWATER MARSHES AND MEADOWS. MAY BE AREA-DEPENDENT; IN IA, NOT OBSERVED IN MARSHES <11 HA (A86BRO01NA).								
	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	S /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	4	0
	Wet pastureland and marshes, fresh water and brackish situations, dry fields, garbage dumps. In W. Indies, roosts at night in mangrove swamps or on mangrove islands (B83RAF01NA).								
	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Brown Creeper	E /	G5 / S1S2B,S4S5N	4	0	0	0	0
	Forest, woodland, swamps; also scrub and parks in winter and migration.								
	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	14	26	0	1	0
	Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).								
	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S4N	11	0	0	0	0
	Marshes, meadows, grasslands, and cultivated fields. Perches on ground or on stumps or posts. Winter roosts in undisturbed fields or marshes (B82EVA01NA).								
	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	19	15	0	1	0
	Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)								
	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	T /	G5 / S1S2	14	0	0	0	0
	Various situations from lowlands to mountains, open country to forested regions, and humid regions to desert; most frequently in hilly or mountainous areas, especially in vicinity of cliffs (B83COM01NA).								
	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	24	1	0	0	0
	Beaches, bays, lagoons, inlets, swamps, near marshes, and, less frequently, deciduous or coniferous woodland, in inland situations primarily in baldcypress swamps and along major watercourses. Also garbage dumps.								
	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler	T /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	0	0
	Coniferous (primarily balsam fir) and mixed forest, open woodland, second growth. In migration and winter in various forest, woodland, scrub, and thicket habitats. (B83COM01NA).								
	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	S /	G5 / S2S3B	18	0	0	0	0
	Tall grass areas, flooded meadows, prairie, deep cultivated grains, alfalfa and clover fields. In migration and winter also in rice fields, marshes, and open woody areas. (B83COM01NA).								
	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	2	0
	Marshes, ponds, lakes, meadows, streams, mangrove lagoons, and other bodies of calm shallow water; primarily in freshwater habitats.								
	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Least Flycatcher	E /	G5 / S1B	4	0	0	0	0
	Open woodland and brushy areas.								
	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	E / SOMC	G4 / S1B	13	0	0	0	0
	Various open situations from tundra, moorlands, steppe, and seacoasts, especially where there are suitable nesting cliffs, to mountains, open forested regions, and human population centers (B83COM01NA).								

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	<i>Fulica americana</i> Freshwater lakes, ponds, marshes, and larger rivers, wintering also on brackish estuaries and bays. Also on land bordering these habitats.	American Coot	E /	G5 / S1B	1	2	0	0	0
	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> Freshwater marshes, canals, quiet rivers, lakes, ponds, mangroves, primarily in areas of emergent vegetation and grassy borders; taro patches in HI.	Common Moorhen	T /	G5 / S1S2B	6	1	0	1	0
	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> Primarily near seacoasts, rivers, and large lakes. Preferentially roosts in conifers in winter in some areas. In winter, may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish (B82GRI01NA).	Bald Eagle	T / Delisted	G5 / S2B,S2S3N	68	0	1	2	0
	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i> Tall forest, open woodland, prairie, semiarid rangeland, shelterbelts, wooded areas bordering lakes and streams in more open regions, scrubby oaks and mesquite.	Mississippi Kite	S /	G5 / S2B	14	0	0	0	0
	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> Tall vegetation in marshes, primarily freshwater, less commonly in coastal brackish marshes and mangrove swamps. Preference for marshes with scattered bushes or other woody growth. Infrequently in marshes <5 ha in IA (A86BRO02NA).	Least Bittern	T /	G5 / S1S2B	7	6	0	2	0
	<i>Junco hyemalis</i> Coniferous and deciduous forest, forest edge, clearings, bogs, open woodland, brushy areas adjacent to forest, and burned-over lands; in migration and winter in a variety of open woodland, brushy and grassy habitats (B83COM01NA).	Dark-eyed Junco	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S5N	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i> Streams, lakes, swamps, marshes, and estuaries; winters mostly in freshwater but also regularly in estuaries and sheltered bays (B83COM01NA).	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3S4N	16	3	0	0	0
	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i> Marshes, swamps, lakes, lagoons, and mangroves.	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	13	6	0	4	0
	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> Marshes, swamps, wooded streams, mangroves, shores of lakes, ponds, lagoons; salt water, brackish, and freshwater situations.	Black-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S1S2B	5	3	1	7	0
	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).	Osprey	T /	G5 / S2B	38	1	1	0	0
	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> Open areas, especially grasslands, tundra, meadows, bogs, farmlands, grassy areas with scattered bushes, and marshes, including salt marshes in the Beldingi and Rostratus Groups (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA).	Savannah Sparrow	S /	G5 / S2S3B,S2S3N	18	2	0	0	0
	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> Lakes, rivers, swamps, and seacoasts.	Double-crested Cormorant	E /	G5 / S1B	2	0	0	3	0
	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> Second-growth woods, borders of swamps and streams, dense growths of small trees, and shrubs along edges of woods and old pastures, gardens and parks, old orchards. In migration and winter in various forest, woodland, and scrub habitats.	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	S /	G5 / S3S4B	5	0	0	0	0
	<i>Picoides borealis</i> APPALACHIAN PINE-OAK FORESTS ALONG SANDSTONE RIDGETOPS. THE WELL DEVELOPED MID-STORIES (DOMINATED BY MAPLES, SOURWOOD, AND DOGWOOD) HAVE BEEN REMOVED BY THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE AT ALL KNOWN COLONIES STARTING IN 1989.	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	X / LE	G3 / SX	0	0	0	30	0

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	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	7	3	0	2	0
	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i> Plains, prairie, dry shrublands, savanna, weedy pastures, fields, sagebrush, arid scrub and woodland clearings (B83COM01NA).	Vesper Sparrow	E /	G5 / S1B	2	7	0	0	5
	<i>Rallus elegans</i> Freshwater marshes and swamps, locally in brackish marshes.	King Rail	E /	G4 / S1B	2	1	0	2	0
	<i>Riparia riparia</i> Open and partly open situations, frequently near flowing water (B83COM01NA).	Bank Swallow	S /	G5 / S3B	23	2	0	4	0
	<i>Sitta canadensis</i> Apparently restricted to cove forest w/ hemlock and pines, especially white pine, although all such habitat is not occupied within the Daniel Boone National Forest.	Red-breasted Nuthatch	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sternula antillarum athalassos</i> Bare or nearly bare alluvial islands or sand bars.	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	26	1	0	5	0
	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i> Brushy areas, thickets and scrub in open country, open and riparian woodland, and chaparral, more commonly in arid regions but locally also in humid areas (subtropical and temperate zones) (B83COM01NA). Found in country towns and farms.	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	56	5	0	0	0
	<i>Tyto alba</i> Open and partly open country in a wide variety of situations, often around human habitation (B83COM01NA). In northern winter often roosts in dense conifers; also roosts in nest boxes if available (A85MAR01NA).	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	50	8	0	0	0
	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> Deciduous woodland, usually in areas of thick undergrowth in swampy areas, woodland edge with low cover, hillside scrub, overgrown pastures; In migration and winter in various open woodland habitats, pine-oak, and scrub.	Golden-winged Warbler	T / SOMC	G4 / S2B	13	9	0	0	0
	<i>Vireo bellii</i> Dense brush, mesquite, streamside thickets, and scrub oak, in arid regions but often near water (B83COM01NA); moist woodland, bottomlands, woodland edge, scattered cover and hedgerows in cultivated areas. Open woodland, brush in Wint.	Bell's Vireo	S / SOMC	G5 / S2S3B	13	1	0	1	0
	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> Woodland undergrowth (especially aspen-poplar), bogs, tall shrubbery along streams or near swamps, and deciduous second growth. In migration and winter in various forest, woodland, scrub, and thicket habitats, mostly in humid areas.	Canada Warbler	S /	G5 / S3B	5	1	0	0	0
Mammals									
	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi maurus</i> Red-backed voles prefer cool, moist habitats and are more commonly found in northern latitudes (northern United States and Canada). Its occurrence in Kentucky is near the southern terminus of its range.	Kentucky Red-backed Vole	S / SOMC	G5T3T4 / S3	11	8	0	0	0
	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i> Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffhines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	268	10	2	2	0
	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus</i> The Virginia big-eared bat is a cave-dwelling species that has been seldom reported anywhere but in a cave. The species will use small rockhouses and other protected sites along cliffhines, especially for summer roosting and maternity sites.	Virginia Big-eared Bat	E / LE	G4T2 / S1	70	2	0	0	1

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	<i>Mustela nivalis</i> Prime habitat unknown. Seems to occur in farmland.	Least Weasel	S /	G5 / S2S3	13	1	0	0	0
	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i> The Southeastern Myotis uses primarily caves for hibernacula and summer maternity and roosting sites.	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	30	0	1	0	0
	<i>Myotis grisescens</i> Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	110	22	0	10	0
	<i>Myotis leibii</i> Lieb's bats use a variety of habitats. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along cliffhills, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	94	1	0	0	0
	<i>Myotis sodalis</i> Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	173	9	6	3	0
	<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i> The evening bat is a colonial species that roosts in trees and houses. It apparently migrates southward in winter.	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	57	6	1	0	1
	<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i> Preferred habitat may be wooded streambanks, swampy woods and brushland (Barbour and Davis 1974).	Cotton Mouse	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sorex cinereus</i> Moist forests and meadows. Rich woods.	Cinereus Shrew	S /	G5 / S3	14	7	0	0	0
	<i>Sorex dispar blitchi</i> Cool, moist forested habitats.	Long-tailed Shrew	E /	G4T3T4 / S1	5	1	0	0	0
	<i>Spilogale putorius</i> Wooded areas, especially along cliffhills. Will use abandoned buildings.	Eastern Spotted Skunk	S /	G5 / S2S3	13	4	0	0	0
	<i>Ursus americanus</i> Largely forested areas.	American Black Bear	S /	G5 / S2	17	0	0	0	0
Communities									
	<i>Acid seep/bog</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Acidic mesophytic forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	13	1	0	3	0
	<i>Acidic sub-xeric forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	9	0	0	2	0
	<i>Acidic xeric forest/woodland</i>		/	GNR / S5	4	0	0	0	0
	<i>Appalachian mesophytic forest</i>		/	GNR / S4S5	15	1	0	4	0
	<i>Appalachian pine-oak forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	7	0	0	3	0
	<i>Appalachian seep/bog</i>		/	GNR / S1S2	37	0	0	0	0
	<i>Appalachian sub-xeric forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	6	0	0	0	0
	<i>Bluegrass mesophytic cane forest</i>		/	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Bluegrass woodland</i>		/	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Bottomland hardwood forest</i>		/	GNR / S3	23	0	0	3	0
	<i>Bottomland marsh</i>		/	GNR / S2	8	0	0	0	0

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	<i>Bottomland ridge/terrace forest</i>		/	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Calcareous mesophytic forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	11	0	0	1	0
	<i>Calcareous seep/bog</i>		/	GNR / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Calcareous sub-xeric forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	11	0	0	0	0
	<i>Calcareous xeric forest/woodland</i>		/	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Coastal Plain forested acid seep</i>		/	GNR / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Coastal Plain mesophytic cane forest</i>		/	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Coastal Plain slough</i>		/	GNR / S2	8	0	0	0	0
	<i>Cumberland highlands forest</i>		/	GNR / S1	1	1	0	0	0
	<i>Cumberland Mountains pitch pine woodland</i>		/	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Cumberland Mountains xeric pine woodland/outcrop</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Cumberland Plateau gravel/cobble bar</i>		/	GNR / S1S2	12	0	0	0	0
	<i>Cumberland Plateau sandstone glade</i>		/	GNR / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Cypress (tupelo) swamp</i>		/	GNR / S1	5	0	0	0	0
	<i>Deep soil mesophytic forest</i>		/	GNR / S3S4	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Dolomite glade</i>		/	GNR / S1	2	0	0	1	0
	<i>Dry limestone cliff/outcrop</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Hemlock-mixed forest</i>		/	GNR / S4S5	20	0	0	0	0
	<i>Limestone barrens (open woodland)</i>		/	GNR / S2	15	0	0	0	0
	<i>Limestone flat rock glade</i>		/	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Limestone slope glade</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	39	0	0	0	0
	<i>Limestone/dolomite prairie</i>		/	GNR / S1	9	0	0	1	0
	<i>Mesic - wet limestone cliff/outcrop</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Riparian forest</i>		/	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sandstone barrens (open woodland)</i>		/	GNR / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sandstone prairie</i>		/	GNR / S1	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Shale barrens (open woodland)</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
	<i>Shawnee Hills sandstone glade</i>		/	GNR / S1	4	0	0	0	0
	<i>Shrub swamp</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
	<i>Siltstone/shale glade</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	7	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sinkhole/depression marsh</i>		/	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Sinkhole/depression pond</i>		/	GNR / S2	3	0	0	0	0
	<i>Tallgrass prairie</i>		/	GNR / S1	5	0	0	0	0
	<i>Wet bottomland hardwood forest</i>		/	GNR / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	<i>Wet depression/sinkhole forest</i>		/	GNR / S1S2	5	0	0	1	0
	<i>Wet flatwoods</i>		/	GNR / S3S4	6	0	0	0	0

Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants, Animals, and Natural Communities of Kentucky
 Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Taxonomic Group		Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Scientific name Habitat	Common name			E	H	F	X	U
<i>Wet prairie</i>		/	GNR / S1	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Xeric red cedar - oak forest/woodland</i>		/	GNR / S5	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Xeric Virginia pine forest/woodland</i>		/	GNR / S5	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Xerohydric flatwoods</i>		/	GNR / S1S2	1	0	0	1	0
Communities								
<i>Geocentrophora cavernicola</i> Cave obligate.	A Cave Obligate Planarian	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Pseudocandona jeanneli</i>	Jeannel's Cave Ostracod	E /	G1G2 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Sagittocythere stygia</i> Ectocommensal ostracod which presumably has similar habitat requirement to its host, <i>Orconectes pellucidus</i>	An Ectocommensal Ostracod	T /	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Sphalloplana buchanani</i> Cave obligate.	A Cave Obligate Planarian	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0